# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863. NUMBER 54.

"30th" and its every surrounding, the certain represents, in apple-pie condition. Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan's command occupy Huntsville and Athens. Col. Dan. McCook in the former and Col. R. F. Smith in the latter place.

There is nothing of interest from the extreme left of the army. I see some one from that every day, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining an item of the least interest.

Minty's command of cavalry is up the Tennessee some twenty miles above Chattanooga, watching events, and exchanging occasional shots with a rebel over the river, but an adventure seldom comes, which excites more than a passing thought. Van Cleve, Wood, and Palmer, lie within reach of the rebel stronghold, ready at a moment's notice for the blow, but their time is not yet. The right and center have miles of mountain marches to accomplish, ere the pontoons will float in front of Crittenden.

I go on to-morrow, if possible, within sight of Chattanooga, where couriers say that the advance of Reynold's, crossing the river at Shellmound yesterday, is already arrived. What sights and sounds await me, my next shall tell.

L. C.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1863.

FROM GENS. BURNSIDE AND ROSECRANS.

The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Burnside, that his cavalry advanced on Knoxville on the 2d inst., which, after some resistance from a small rebel force, which was soon repulsed, was captured.

When Gen. Burnside's forces arrived before Kingston, some resistance was made, but the enemy soon fell back and retreated. At this point, a cavalry force sent out from Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga, eighty miles distant, south, joined Burnside's force. The latter pushed on his column to Loudon, at the mouth of the Little Tennessee River, where a sharp fight took place, but the enemy were completely routed, with considerable loss. Our loss in all the skirmishes was trifling.

The latest dispatches received by the Government from Rosecrans, to the 5th inst., say the situation is entirely satisfactory. Chattanooga must soon fall before the gallant legions of the Army of the Cumberland.

FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

The rebels prepared an ambuscade for a party of the 6th Ohio cavalry, on Friday, as they were returning from a reconnoissance beyond the Rappahannock, and succeeded in wounding and capturing thirty of them. The commander, Major Pryor, was wounded but escaped capture.

Taking advantage of the absence of a vidette from his station the rebels made a sudden descent on our advance lines on Sunday. They killed and captured five men, among the former Lieut. Lyon of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and secured a number of mules and horses.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Reliable authorities say the public debt has not increased since the last published statement over the aggregate amount of the five-twenty bonds issued. During the last six weeks suspended claims amounting to $80,000,000 have accumulated against the Treasury. The loan of $50,000,000, asked of Eastern banks by Secretary Chase is intended to pay off these claims, leaving a handsome balance to carry on the Government until the new notes are ready for issue.

The first National Bank of Canton, Ohio, capital $100,000, and the second National Bank of Franklin, Indiana, capital $100,000, have been authorized.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S REPORT.

Gen. Pleasanton's official report of the operations in the last campaign is complete. The whole loss of cavalry corps since June 9th to the present time, is about 4,000 men killed, wounded and missing.

B. & O. R. R.

The commandant at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the city, reports that 65,000 soldiers passed through it during the fiscal year of 1863.

WASHINGTON PROVOST MARSHAL.

Col. Baker has been relieved from duty in the city by Captain. Todd, Provost Marshal of the District, and ordered to active duty in the field.

COURT MARTIAL.

The proceedings of the Belger Court Martial lie undisturbed in the War Department. Judge Advocate Holt transmitted his report of the record at the adjournment of the Court, but no hand of resurrection has reached them.

FUGACIOUS CHATTELS.

At the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. Browning, of Prince George county, Md., owned four hundred slaves. He now has eleven left—babies and decrepid old women; the rest having stolen themselves away. About sixty of the men are now fighting with the first district colored regiment. Mr. Browning says he does not consider slaves in Maryland safe property.

CHANGES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War has made a general removal among his subordinates. Gen. Ripley, of the Ordnance Bureau, Surg. Gen. Hammond, Gen. Meigs, Q. M. Gen., Gen. Taylor, of the Commissary Department, besides Col. Rucker and a host of hangers on, either have been lately, or are about to be ordered to other spots of action.

MILROY'S CASE.

The Milroy Court of Inquiry to-day closed the examination of the testimony in regard to the evacuation of Winchester. The evidence is regarded as favorable to Gen. Milroy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7th.—The receipts into the treasury, from taxes on the 3d of Sept., are the largest ever reported on one day from the same sources. There was an account of the internal revenue $207,349. An account of the customs in the U. S. notes, $39,770, and in Coin. $351,107, making in all 707,426.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Official information is received here from Gen. Burnside up to the 4th or 5th inst., stating that part of his cavalry forces had arrived at Knoxville, while others were at Morristown and London on the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, which stations are northwest and southwest, respectively from Knoxville.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A headquarters dispatch of the 6th to the *Herald* says: "Prisoners deny that Lee is receiving any large [illegible], and say the rebel army is being rapidly depleted by desertions. This is also confirmed by citizens who have come inside of our lines near the vicinity of the river and Culpepper.

"Passes for over 5,000 contrabands, to go to Washington, have been granted since our army came from Maryland. There is scarcely a slave now to be found east of the mountains and north of the Rappahannock who is not too old for service or too worthless to enjoy freedom.

"On Friday a portion of Buford's cavalry crossed the river at United States Ford, and traversed the rebel country some distance overland, and saw no troops except a few rebel pickets, who fled when our cavalry appeared in sight. It is not thought there that the enemy have any troops, save a few cavalry pickets, between the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers.

"The sanitary condition of our army is improving rapidly with the return of cool weather."

The New York *Times* Washington dispatch says:

"The statement made by the *Times* that Quartermaster Gen. Meigs had been removed by being sent into exile on inspection duty, is true. The statement made by us that the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau had also been removed, is likewise true. It is also true that another great Bureau of the War Department will soon have young blood injected into its administration."

## FROM LEAVENWORTH CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 7, 1863.

Mayor Anthony was arrested this afternoon, by an officer belonging to Gen. Ewing's Provost guard, and immediately started for Kansas City under military escort. Excitement is running high. Two meetings will be held to-night. I fear trouble is close at hand.

The officer making the arrest declined to tell by what authority it was made. Rumor says it was by order of Brig. Gen. Ewing and by order of Gen. Schofield. Gen. Schofield is now at Kansas City.

Thousands will attend Jim. Lane's Camp Meeting at Paola to-morrow. The excitement is intense.

### The Rebel Pirates.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The gunboat Juno, from Fernando, has arrived, and reports that a British ship arrived at the Island, June 17th, with a cargo of coal for the rebel pirates, but sailed the same day for Bahia. The Governor, it is stated, would not allow the pirates to anchor, and the Brazilians were preparing a warm reception for them should they come. The Juno has been cruising to the South Atlantic but has seen no pirates.

## VERY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT McGREGOR, IOWA.

### Large Share of the Business Portion Destroyed—Loss is $50,000.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

McGREGOR, IOWA, Sept. 7, 1863.

On Sunday night this place was visited by the most disastrous conflagration in its history, inflicting a severe but not a crushing blow upon its business prosperity. The fire broke out in a wooden building on the north side of the public square, about half-past 11 p. m., and was not subdued until 4 o'clock this morning, during which time it had made a clean sweep from the State Bank to Newell's drug store. Twelve of our business firms were burned out. The losses are as follows:

R. McDonald, saloon.
L. J. Case, druggist.
J. Bailey, books and stationery.
C. Van Valkenburg, saloon.
J. R. Haight, books and notions.
D. Ryan, groceries.
Hammerslaugh Bros., clothing.
Guttman & Lemoine, clothing.
E. Fitch, groceries.
Buck & Bucknell, furniture.
Summerfield & Co., clothing.
W. W. Jaahan, tobacco and cigars.
John Ehring, tobacco.
Drs. Moese, Price and Low, offices with medical libraries.
McGregor and Updegraff, law libraries.
McGregor *News* printing office.

The loss to other parties by removal was considerable. The total loss will reach fifty thousand dollars, two-thirds of which is insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

## FROM VICKSBURG.

### Gen. Stevenson's Expedition into Louisiana.

### Interesting Details of that Region.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Sept 2, via CAIRO, Sept. 7, 1863.

Logan's division, under command of Gen. Stevenson, was sent into Bayou Beuf and the Washita country, about sixty miles west of here, on the Texas, Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad, to break up, or drive, or capture the rebel forces that have overrun that country as the robbers did the forests of England in the days of yore, making laws and laying contributions on the people. The country has never been tread by Federal troops since this contest, and reports reached us of the business done between Monroe on the railway and Texas. A small expedition could not go, yet it seemed small business for a whole division. As the sequel has proved it is of great value. The infantry was preceded by two battalions of cavalry, under Major E. D. Osband, of Gen. Grant's escort. This gallant band is highly spoken of in the official report of Gen. Grant, and they did all that his praise bespoke them. They were always from ten to twelve miles in advance of the main body, contending with the cavalry of Col. Capers, of Texas, at each ford.

In one instance eighteen of the 4th Illinois, under Lieut. Chapin, charged on a body of one hundred and thirty-eight, and put them to flight. Lieut. Main was slightly injured at one ford from his horse becoming unmanageable and throwing him against a tree. At every place where they had an opportunity of talking with people, they expressed themselves heartily sick of the Confederate rule. From the Mississippi River to Bayou Mason, a distance of twenty miles, the country has been destroyed, everything combustible being swept away. From there to Bayou Beuf the country is partly settled; thence to Washita it is Eden-like in its beauty. The planters are wealthy, the buildings fine, and the shrubbery and grounds splendid. I have seen nothing so fine as the town of Monroe. The people welcomed Gen. Stevenson. It is a place of much wealth. The stores were well filled with the necessaries of life, but held at fabulous prices.

Three cotton associations have their headquarters here. It is an organization of Jews and foreigners, for the purchase of cotton and its transportation to Mexico, bringing goods on their return trips.

These sharpers have a kind of Hudson Bay monopoly, trading goods for cotton and selling cotton for gold. At our approach they burned 3,000 bales thinking we had come to stay. The people are anxious to return to the old order of things. The machinery of the road, consisting of cars and locomotives, in good order, are left. The bridges are destroyed so that it cannot be moved. The inhabitants promise to protect the road if we will repair it and restore trade. There are rebel deserters enough to do it. The country is filled with them—thousands of Pemberton's and Gardner's men are there, and protest that they will not return. The country seems determined to free itself from Confederate rule.

In the cavalry we had but one killed, but of infantry I have not learned the loss. It cannot be large, as all the skirmishing was in front with the cavalry.

Gen. Stevenson made hosts of converts by his orderly army. Nothing was taken from the people but forage and food. The store houses were filled with cotton, the gin houses also. None has been planted by the people, as the buccaneers who ruled them forbade it. Several camps were found where rebels had stayed, but all were empty. The people were willing to give all the information in their power, and say they will die ere they will be conscripted into the rebel army.

The expedition has failed to find the enemy in force anywhere, but like those of old has spied out the land and returned with fruits thereof.

## FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Sept. 7th, 1863.

I understand that under the State Militia Law, forty or fifty uniformed companies have been formed and reported to the Adjutant General, and will be shortly organized in to battalions and regiments.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7, 1863.

Rev. President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, has returned to-day from Europe, whither he had gone to present the anti-slavery features of the rebellion to the British people. President Sturtevant states that he met with success in his mission, and was everywhere received with attention and consideration by the anti-slavery public in England who are almost altogether on the side of the North and have exercised a controlling influence upon public opinion. He also says that the people of England do not want a rupture with this country—they dread it. The trading community, however, desire to make money out of our troubles, while those opposed to Democratic institutions rejoice at our misfortunes and would like to see us shorn of our strength. Previous to his trip, having made some addresses in this country on the subject of slavery, in connection with the rebellion, they attracted the notice of E. W. Blatchford and other gentlemen of Chicago, who munificently offered to fit Professor Sturtevant out and send him to Europe, if he would present his views to the English people. President Sturtevant has been gone on his mission about three months. He is one of the ablest and most profound men in the State, and indeed country.

The Illinois College at Jacksonville will be opened for the studies of the next year on Thursday the 10th inst.

Alexander, the man shot by the military in Isabel township, Fulton county, will recover. He was firing on the soldiers at the time he was wounded, and was supposed to be mortally hurt.

The General Association of Christians, popularly called Campbellites, closed its session at Bloomington on Saturday last. It was attended by one hundred and thirty delegates, and by two hundred members of the denomination from all parts of the State, not including those residing at Bloomington. The Association passed unanimous resolutions in support of the Government and its policy in crushing the rebellion. The affairs of the sect were declared to be in a very prosperous condition. Throughout the State $9,000 had been expended during the year for Missionary purposes, and eight hundred was collected at the meeting.

The Firemans' tournament comes off in this city on the 10th. Companies from Quincy, Jacksonville, Alton, Bloomington, Joliet, Galesburg, Peoria and Hannibal, Missouri, will be present.

## FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7, 1863.

On Saturday night last, an outrage occurred at Newbury, Clermont county, Ohio, resulting in the death of two men named Shields and Williamson, from Copperheadism and whisky. The facts are as follows: On Saturday night, there was a Copperhead meeting at Union Meeting House, which was addressed by W. S. Williamson, of Loar, and Mr. Elston, of Newbury. Shields, Williamson and others, went from the meeting to a tavern, where they imbibed freely of whisky.

The question as to whether a negro would fight was discussed; and in order to test the matter practically, they proceeded to the cabin of a negro on the farm of Mr. Smeseor, where they commenced an assault upon the house, smashing the windows and tearing down the end of the tenement. The negro escaped through the back way, and procured a double barreled gun of Mr. Steinger, who lived close by. Previous to this, however, clubs and stones were thrown at the negro. Upon the latter returning with the gun, he shot one of the parties through the head and the other through the heart, killing both almost instantly. A third party was struck with a skillet, and the fourth ran away. The negro was a peaceable and industrious man. Frequent outrages have been committed upon him.

There is nothing new from Burnside's army, except the official announcement of the capture of Knoxville.

A regiment of cavalry raised in this county by Col. Wheeler, having been ordered to report to Gen. Burnside, will leave on Thursday next. The regiment numbers over 800 men, more than one-half of whom are old soldiers.

The Provost Marshals, assisted by the police of this city, are doing a large business in the way of arresting deserters.

No intimation has yet been received as to the time when the draft will take place. The impression prevails that it will not be ordered until the draft in the Eastern States is accomplished.

## FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 7, 1863.

A man named Dr. A. W. Williamson, hailing from St. Louis and a relative of Dr. Bragg, with whom he was said to be interested in purchasing hay and other property, came up from New Orleans in company with Capt. Geo. Clapp, on the Empress, Sunday morning.

Under the specious pretence that he wanted to pay freight on a lot of produce being shipped here, he borrowed eight hundred dollars from Capt. Clapp, this noon, and decamped on the 1:40 train for the North. The Capt. and lightning were too swift for him, and Williamson was arrested by parties at Centralia this evening, and it is supposed the money is nearly all secured. Williamson evinced first class talent as a confidence operator, but failed to recollect he was in a country of telegraphs, where rogues must be smarter than electricity to escape detectives.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4, via CAIRO, Sept. 7, 1863.

Great interest is felt here, in anticipation of the opening of trade with the restrictions removed. At present, no permits are issued. All are awaiting the arrival of the revised regulations and the return of the Collector of the Board of Trade to his post.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 8, 1863.

Gen. Buford went north on the train to-day, on a brief leave of absence, Col. W. T. Lynch of the 58th Illinois having been assigned to the temporary command of the post until Gen. Smith shall be appointed his permanent successor.

Capt. T. C. Metayard, A. A. G. to Gen. Buford, will go to Helena with him, Capt. J. R. Freese having already assumed the post of Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Assistant Inspector General of this command.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Sept. 1, via CAIRO, Sept. 6.

The steamer Atlantic, Capt. Henry McDougal, was fired into below, on her way from New Orleans, and one man was wounded. The firing was from musketry on the west shore. There is no news from the army here. Convalescent soldiers are improving rapidly in consequence of cool weather. The city has undergone a complete renovation, and the health is excellent.

Col. Coolbaugh and Capt. Reed with Capt. Dayton, have returned from a flag of truce to Canton, Miss. The nature of their business has not transpired. It has grown healthy since the late cool weather, and convalescents are gaining rapidly.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—The steamer Fanny Bullet arrived from New Orleans this morning, she brings very little news. Guerrillas are reported to be a short distance above Baton Rouge. Gunboats were shelling the woods.

Mr. J. M. Edwards and Col. Wm. Monge passed through Cairo this morning on their way southward as commissioners to take the votes of the Ohio soldiers in each division of the Army of the Mississippi.

Morgan Murphy, a private in Co. G., 100th Wis. vols., was shot in the breast this morning by one of the Provost Guard, who was engaged in quelling an affray at a lager beer saloon. He was taken to the hospital and died this afternoon. We understand his friends reside in Madison, Wis.

Brig. Gen. Burbridge, and Brig. Gen. Ewing passed through here to-day.

CAIRO, 7th.—On the line of the Evansville and Vincennes railroad, the tobacco and corn is about half destroyed by frost. From Vincennes to Seymour, on the Ohio and Miss. railroad, about one-third the tobacco and corn is destroyed.

Nearly all the cotton crop in southern Illinois is destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4, via CAIRO, Sept. 7.—The sanitary condition of Gen. Hurlbut's army corps is excellent. The troops are being paid off, and are in good spirits.

A deserter from Tupelo, Miss., formerly an orderly to Gen. Ferguson, has just reached our lines. He reports that Ferguson is at Tupelo and Pontotoc 4,000 cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery. He also reports that Ferguson is contemplating a raid upon the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and that Roddy is to make an attack upon Glendale, Miss., at the same time that Ferguson strikes the railroad.

Newcome with 700 men is near Jackson, Tenn., conscripting, foraging and stealing horses. Richardson is also actively enforcing the rebel conscription wherever he can.

### IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—We have dates from Japan to the 24th of July.

On the 15th, the English ship Medusa, while on her way from Nongasaki to Kanagawa, by the inland passage, was attacked by some of the forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke. The Medusa received twenty-four shots and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded. She in return destroyed one fort, and then proceeded on her way to Kanagawa.

On the 20th the American steamer Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa, whence she had gone to punish the Daimio, whose vessels and forts fired on the Pembroke about the 11th of July. She reported having done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer Lancefield and silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, leaving the Lancefield in a sinking condition. The Wyoming received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded, when it was deemed prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

On the 24th, Admiral Jares, in the Semiramis, returned to Kanagawa, and reported having arrived with the Semiramis on the previous Monday, by the Simionosky Straits. The Kanerode had also been fired into, receiving shots from masked batteries, which with the forts, were then bombarded for three hours; at the end of that time one hundred and fifty troops landed, and the forts, batteries and town were destroyed. The guns were spiked and the magazine blown up. Little loss was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out—principally from behind trees and jutting points of rocks. Two thousand men were reported to be descending towards the ships, but would not attempt to pass the range of the bombardment.

Nothing was seen of the Lancefield, but the [illegible] said to be lost.

## FROM ST. PAUL.

### From the Indian Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7, 1863.

Letters from Fort Abercrombie, dated Aug. 31, state that a party of 24 miners with a woman and child, were attacked when near the place where Sibley drove the Indians across, as they came down the Missouri on a flat boat from the Idaho gold mines. After a desperate fight the whole party of whites were killed except the little child, and that was taken prisoner. Thirty men were killed in the engagement.

The news was brought by a half breed Sioux, and was considered reliable at the fort. The whole body of Indians that Sibley drove over the river are said to have been driven back by hostile Indians to this side, and are now returning to their old place near Devil Lake, where they intend to pass the winter.

Standing Buffalo and seven other chiefs were anxious for peace, and were willing to deliver up the participants in the massacre of last year, but were afraid to surrender themselves to the expedition.

Gen. Sully, with his cavalry force, has orders to push on after hostile Sioux. He has supplies sufficient to last until the middle of November. It is the intention to forward supplies so that he can winter with his force on the Missouri River.

Little Crow's son is being tried at Fort Abercrombie.

Sibley's force is slowly retreating.

## FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sep. 7, 1863.

Col. John W. Foster of the 65th Indiana, telegraphs here to his friends, that he took possession of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th inst., with his brigade, and adds that the rejoicing of the people was unbounded.

Adjutant Gen. Noble left for Washington to-night, with rolls, showing the number of men furnished by this State, and is confident that the State will escape the draft.

The Union State Central Committee have arranged for mass meetings at the following places: Laporte, Fort Wayne, Plymouth, Lafayette, Vernon, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Osgood, Lebanon, Huntington, New Albany, Mitchell, Seymour, Peal, Greenfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Princeton, Green Castle, Muncie, Mancen, Anderson, and Bloomington. These meetings will commence on the 20th inst., and continue until October 10th. They will all be addressed by distinguished speakers.

## THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

### From Gen. Steele's Arkansas Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4th, via CAIRO, 7th, 1863.

We have advices from Brownsville up to Sunday. Up to that time there had been skirmishing between our advance and the enemy's rear. Our forces have driven the Confederates across Bayou Metaire. The Confederates, in order to prevent our advance, have burned the bridge over Bayou Metaire. They are strongly fortified and a big fight is anticipated.

Overland news from the South state that Price, who is in command at Bayou Metaire, has 1,800 men, and that he is to be reinforced by Gen. Dick Taylor with 6,000, and by Gen. Albert Pike with 7,000 Indians.

"ARKANSAS EXPEDITION,"
DUVALL'S BLUFFS, August 30, 1863.

Gen. Davidson has driven the enemy from Bayou Metaire, and has been within five miles of Little Rock. The General led a charge (1st Iowa cavalry and Merrill's Horse) in person. The entire loss on our side, in killed and wounded, was 50. Price will probably fight at a range of hills near Little Rock; and if so, his utter route and destruction seems inevitable. The nature of the position is such that an attempt to retreat would be foolhardy indeed.

Everything prospers finely. The health of the army is supposed by medical men to be 50 per cent. better than when we came here, and every effort is being made to render the sick comfortable. All reports in regard to extreme suffering, carelessness, etc., are unmitigated lies.

Deserters come in daily, some mounted and equipped, and citizens throng the office—some taking the oath, others going North, and all wanting "protection"—an article only granted to Union men and families.

The force here starts for the front to-morrow. A division of reinforcements is arriving as I close.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The transport New Jersey, from Charleston on the 30th, has arrived.

Operations were progressing favorably. On the 1st, there was a general engagement between the iron clads and Forts Sumter, Wagner and Moultrie. Much damage was done to the forts. The Fleet Captain, Oscar C. Badger, successor to Capt. Rodgers, had his leg broken by a shell. It is feared amputation will be necessary. The Ironsides was at anchor, but not engaged, when the New Jersey left.

Four Monitors had gone up ready for action, and were nearly abreast of Fort Sumter, preparatory to making a new attack. The land batteries were firing night and day.

The bombardment of the city had not been resumed, but new batteries would open at a proper time.

The army was in fine spirits. Gen Gilmore was working with the utmost energy, and all were confident of success.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE YATES PHALANX.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MORRIS ISLAND, Aug. 26, 1863.

I herewith transmit, for publication, the names of the killed and wounded of the 39th regiment Illinois volunteers, Yates Phalanx.

The casualties occurred within the past few days, while on duty, in the advanced trenches at the front.

1st. James Armstrong, co. H, wounded by fragment of shell in left foot—foot amputated.

2d. M. F. Sheffler, co. E, wounded by conical ball, producing slight wound of scalp.

3d. John Coover, co. I, serious wound of the thigh, produced by grape shot.

4th. George Griffin, co. D, serious wound of the bowels, by conical ballet.

5th. Joseph Canton, co. A, serious wound of the hand, produced by conical ball.

6th. Wallace Bedford, co. K, concussion of brain and bruise of scalp, from fragment of shell.

7th. Alex. Cordell, co. K, concussion and bruise of back and head from a shell.

8th. C. J. Atwater, co. C, wound of right side produced by fragment of shell.

9th. Corporal James A. Welcome, co. K, killed instantly by a shell dislocating his neck.

The above named wounded men are doing well, and with the exception of two or three, have been transferred from their regiments to the general hospital, where they can, at present, receive greater attention.

The siege of Charleston still continues with undiminished success and vigor.

The health of the troops is remarkably good, considering the excessive heat of the climate, and the severe duties required from them.

CHAS. M. CLARK,
Surgeon 39th Ill., Chief Medical officer to Brigade.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

### Latest from Bragg's and Johnston's Armies.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4, via CAIRO, Sept. 7.—An intelligent refugee from Columbus, Miss., who has been in the Quartermaster's Department of the rebel service for the past two years, and who has had more than ordinary means of observing, has just reached here. He states that Johnston's losses were fifty men per night on an average by desertions. His army is dispirited and demoralized, and those who have not deserted are only waiting an opportunity to do so. He has heard rebel officers estimate the number of troops between Columbus, Mississippi, and Corinth, at 7,000, all told. Two regiments of Johnston's army have been sent to Georgia, and two came up to Okalona, recently, to repel an expected Yankee raid from Corinth on a large scale.

A reconstruction meeting had been appointed by the Unionists in the vicinity of Columbus, but it was suppressed by the military. There is a strong latent Union feeling among the inhabitants which is becoming more open and bold in its manifestations. Citizens regard rebel troops as their oppressors and invaders, and look anxiously for the advance of the Yankees among them. A deserter from Bragg's army has also reached our lines and states that they are on one-third rations, which consists of beef, rice and corn meal.

Bragg's headquarters are at Shelbyville, and the strength of his force is about 30,000 men, who are much dispirited and anxious to throw down their arms.

The wheat crop through the country was very good. The Confederate Government were levying every tenth bushel for taxes.

The rebel officers acknowledge that they will be obliged to give up all the country north of the Coosa River, in St. Clair county, the place of this deserter's residence. The Union feeling was so strong that no secessionists were allowed to stay there. In other sections men are secreted in swamps and coves, and would join the Federal army but for the danger of capture by the rebels while making their way to our lines.

Three hundred deserters are rendezvoused in Winston county, Ala., all armed and determined to resist the rebel authorities to the last. Two or more companies were in St. Clair county, who were of the same mind. The Confederates were conscripting negroes in Talladega county, to build breastworks at Selma. These statements are daily confirmed by deserters and refugees, and are believed to be true.

John Sharkey, of Co. K, 5th Ohio cavalry, was murdered by guerrillas while on a scout. He fell in the rear of the column, and was attacked by three men, shot, and his head beaten to a jelly with the but of his own carbine, and his body stripped and left in the road. Col. Burke, commanding at Camp Davis, has the names of the offenders, and will probably catch them.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 5.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool the 29th and Queenstown the 30th, passed here this afternoon, with three days later news.

The American ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for New York, was burnt by the Florida, twenty-five miles south of Kinsale.

The latest rumors say the Archduke Maximilian will decline the Mexican throne.

Cotton buoyant and advanced [illegible]. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet. Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money.

The Paris *Constitutionel* publishes an article signed J. Rae, pointing out the injustice of the American pretensions regarding the establishment of a strong government in Mexico.

Vague rumors were afloat per the West India mail, that the Alabama had engaged and sunk the Vanderbilt.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the memorial of the Emancipation Society for the stoppage of the building of vessels for the Confederates, admits that it is wrong to supply them with vessels, and says it is England's interest as well as legal duty to maintain this custom.

The London *Daily News* reiterates the argument that all the vessels building for the Confederates should be seized.

The London *Star* contends that the vessels should at least be detained until the appeal in the Alexandra case is finally settled.

The *Times*, taking D'Arcy McGee's late alarmist letter as a text, tells them that it is a suggestion in the wrong direction, to appoint an English Prince to govern Canada in the fear of aggression, and says they must defend themselves.

The *Post* has the report that the Alabama has gone into Cherbourg for repairs, and that the Florida is at Brest. The report lacks confirmation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* believes the American protest, in regard to Mexico would be presented to the French Government in the course of a week.

The King of the Belgians recommends the Archduke Maximilian to insist on certain conditions before accepting the crown of Mexico. These conditions are equivalent to a refusal. The Imperial family at Vienna have resolved that if the Archduke accepts the Mexican crown he must renounce all his political rights, as a scion of the house of Austria.

### From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A New Orleans letter of August 28th, to the *World*, describes the military and political situation in the Department of the South. The movement on Mobile had undoubtedly been abandoned. There are no indications of such a movement, and the situation of affairs in the army and navy seemed to preclude the possibility of it. Preparations, however, are going forward, suggesting a new and interesting campaign.

The Confederate forces, who, since the evacuation of Brashear City, had not been idle on the other side of the bay and along the Teche, were understood to be concentrated for an offensive raid, or invasion through that part of Louisiana, supposed to be held by our forces. The rebel forces were gathered at St. Martinville, New Iberia, Franklin and Camp Bisland, the plan of the rebel campaign, as stated by deserters, contemplating a march into the La Fourche district, once conquered by Weitzel and again recently in the hands of Gen. Banks.

### A Steamer Burned in Wisconsin.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 7.—The steamer Wolf, plying on the Wolf River, between Oshkosh and New London, was burned to the water's edge on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, while lying at her dock at New London. There was no cargo on board at the time, and no passengers. One of the deck hands is said to have been burned.

### Reported Indian Outrage.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—News has reached here that a flatboat coming down the Missouri River, not far from the site of Sibley's battles, was attacked by Indians, and all on board, about twenty-five in number, killed; also, that Standing Buffalo, with some of his warriors, were at St. Joseph.

### Disastrous Fire at McGregor.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Sept. 7.—A destructive fire last night destroyed a dozen business firms, the names of whom are: McDonald, Case, Bailey, Van Valkenburg, Haight, Ryan, Hammerslaugh, Gutman & Lemon, Buck & Bucknell, Summerfield & Co., and some law offices. Loss $50,000—half insured.

### For the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The supply steamer Union will sail from New York, Sept. 17. She will touch at Port Royal, Key West, and all of Admiral Bailey's stations; also at Pensacola, but goes no farther than Pensacola.

### Disastrous Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The depot of the West Jersey Railroad, at Bridgeton, with eight passenger and several freight cars and a quantity of freight, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000.

### Dishonest Rail Road Officer.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 7.—Edwin Noyes, the Superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad has been detected in a large embezzlement of the company's property and has absconded to Canada.

### Congressional Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Ex-Governor Thomas has been renominated for Congress, in the 4th district of Maryland, by a convention which adopted strong unconditional Union resolutions.

### The Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The sales of 5-20s during the last three days amount to $1,000,000. Deliveries of $1,000 bonds are made to August 5th.

### The Loss of the Steamer Vanderbilt—Fearful Destruction of Life.

Late last week the rebel papers informed us of the sinking of the United States steamer Vanderbilt by the pirate Georgia. The Navy Department, however, had received no official intelligence upon the matter, and have not up to this time. Says the Wilmington *Chronicle*: The following from the Tallahassee *Floridian*, however, is a (rebel) confirmation of the Richmond paper's reports:

"The dispatch announcing that the Federal steamer Vanderbilt had been sunk by the Confederate steamer Georgia, Capt. Semmes, has been confirmed by a passenger who recently arrived at a Confederate port from Havana. It seems that the Vanderbilt chased the Georgia for some hours, and upon nearing, hailed her, with a demand to surrender, which was answered by a broadside from the Georgia, which disabled and sunk the Union steamer. Her crew, consisting of about 500 men, were all drowned except thirty.

One thing only was wanting to make this victory a complete success. The notorious Commodore Wilkes was not on board the Vanderbilt when she sunk, he having been removed from the command some time previous, and consequently was not drowned. The Vanderbilt was the fastest and most dangerous vessel of her description in the Union navy."

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! A special Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, Sept. 8th, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. [illegible] J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

DOLLAR BLACK SILKS.
EXCELLENT—AT A. G. DOWNS & CO.

"BUT THE OLD CONTINENTAL," [illegible]

BILL HEADS neatly printed on [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL BANK.—Books are opened to receive subscriptions for stock at the [illegible] L. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

BARROWS' WIG AND HAIR DYE FACTORY, 32 South Clark st. [illegible] Private rooms for ladies. Gents and Children Hair Cutting.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Any party in the Clothing Trade, in Chicago, [illegible] P. O. Box 319 [illegible]

LESTER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE for Houses, Churches, Halls, &c. [illegible]

Portable and Brick Furnaces
FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL.
[illegible] S. W. LESTER.

I KILLED COCK ROBIN! I, says Shaw, I killed Cock Robin. [illegible]
Shaw's Photograph Establishment.
[illegible]

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,
COMMISSION PURCHASING AGENTS,
Office, No. 8 Board of Trade Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]
JOHN WILSON, JR. THEO. UNDERWOOD.

WAGON MAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned having this day purchased the entire interest of H. & John H. Witbeck & Co., in the firm of H. Witbeck & Co., will continue the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing as heretofore carried on by the said firm of H. Witbeck & Co. at the old stand,
ON JEFFERSON STREET,
[illegible] A. E. BISHOP.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1863.

FRENCH MERINOS,
BEST MAKES—VERY CHEAP.
At A. G. DOWNS & CO.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES ANNEXED BY
Michigan Southern
AND GRAND TRUNK RAILROADS.
Passengers going to DETROIT will find the
Michigan Southern Road
THE MOST DIRECT
AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE
SAML C. HOUGH, Western Passenger Agent, 56 Clark street.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!! We are daily receiving the following choice brands of
WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.
[illegible]
GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., 10 La Salle street.

FALL BULLETIN.
1863.
HARDWARE. HARDWARE.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
Nos. 451 and 453 Broadway, Albany,
[illegible]
Foreign and Domestic Shelf Hardware
For the FALL TRADE.
[illegible]
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Shelf Hardware, 451 and 453 Broadway, Albany.

PROPOSALS FOR SAWED LUMBER. ORDNANCE OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, September 5th, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the following material:
White Oak—55,000 feet.
White Pine—123,000 feet.
[illegible]
T. J. TREADWELL, Capt. of Ordnance, Commanding.

GRAND RAILROAD
EXCURSION TO
NIAGARA FALLS,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSION ASSOCIATION
Of the First Presbyterian (Rev. Mr. Humphrey's) Church, Chicago.
LEAVING UNION DEPOT
On Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at 7:30 A. M.
VIA
Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.
Fare for the Round Trip, $13.
[illegible]
W. T. ALLEN, A. L. WINNE, C. D. HAMMEY.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Witbeck, Albro E. Bishop and John H. Witbeck, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1863.

REVOLVERS.—The largest stock [illegible]

"STONEWALL JACKSON."
THE LIFE AND MILITARY CAREER
OF
Thomas Jonathan Jackson,
BY MARKINFIELD ADDY.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth, With Portrait. $1.25
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
This Biography of the
GREAT GENERAL OF THE SOUTH,
[illegible]
IT IS THE AUTHENTIC BIOGRAPHY.
[illegible]
JOHN R. WALSH, [illegible]

1863.
Western Transportation Company
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS,
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Line of Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
—ALSO—
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE,
General Western Agent, No. 7 State street, Chicago.

THE NEW FRENCH
La Pettite Quaker Skirt,
At A. G. DOWNS & CO.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID
FOR
FLAX SEED.
SAMUEL GREENE & CO.,
129 South Water street.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND
United States Revenue Stamps,
Deposits received and advances made upon shipments and produce in store.
N. W. CORNER LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID
FOR
FLAX SEED.
[illegible] ARMSTRONG & CO., 129 South Water st.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON
Burglar and Fire-Proof
SAFES!
Improved Bank Locks.
A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

COAL AND PIG IRON.—I am receiving a full stock of ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
[illegible]
LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE, and
CHESTNUT SIZE.
[illegible]
PIG IRON.
[illegible]
FIRE BRICK,
[illegible]
Office Foot North Market st.

WORSTED GOODS.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.,
Woolen Cloths and Cassimeres,
BUCK SKIN GOODS,
—AND—
Full Lines of Domestics,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
AT EASTERN PRICES,
In addition to our complete stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.
We invite attention of buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS,
74 and 76 Lake Street.
5,000 lbs. Pittsburgh Yarn,
100 bales Lewiston Bags.
☞ Orders filled promptly.

AT MUSEUM HALL.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
The World-renowned Cantatrice,
Assisted by an UNEQUALED TROUPE, will give a series of
Grand Concerts,
AT MUSEUM HALL,
Thursday Evening, September 10.
[illegible]

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT WEST.— [illegible]

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake street.
HAMLIN, HALE & CO., 34 Lake street.

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake street.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 32 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
F. C. & M. D. WELLS, 21 Lake street.
[illegible] & CO., Salesrooms [illegible] Lake street; Factory, [illegible] North Clark street.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO., 24 and 26 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
KING, KELLOGG & CO., 27 Lake street.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 16 Lake street.
KEITH, FAXON & CO., 45 and 47 Lake street.

Crockery, China and Glassware.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 74, 76 and 78 Lake street.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 42 Lake street.

Hardware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c.
WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.
BUCHANAN, ALLEN & CO., Cutlery and Wire Manufacturers, 41 Lake street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO., 26 Lake street.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Heavy Hardware.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 198 and 200 South Water street.
C. B. BROWN & CO., 38 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

Metal Warehouse, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 196 & [illegible] Randolph street.

Paper, Stationery Blank Books, &c.
MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., 140 Lake street.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 128 & 130 Lake st.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
J. H. HOES, Dealer in all kinds, 117 Lake street.
GILES BROTHERS & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 142 Lake street.

Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES BOYD, 23 Clark street.

Oils, Lamps and Glassware.
WHEELER & BAYLESS, 13 Dearborn street.
N. P. MERRILL, 70 Randolph street.

Wholesale Clothing—Men and Boys.
S. L. FERGUSON & CO., 37 Lake street and 2 and 4 Wabash avenue.

Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c.
J. H. REED & CO., 143 Lake street.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 & 26 Market-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods.
KEITH, FAXON & CO., 45 and 47 Lake street.

Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, &c.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., 127 Lake street.

Wines, Liquors, Alcohol, Spirits, &c., &c.
BENNETT PIETERS & CO., 21 River Street.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
32 LAKE STREET,
COR. OF WABASH AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL.
BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
REMOVED TO
21 River Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE OLD BRANDIES,
GINS,
St. Croix, Jamaica and Cuba Rums,
Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
Port, Madeira, Sherry, Burgundy, Claret, Rhine, [illegible] and Champagne Wines.
Distillers and Rectifiers
OF THE FAVORITE BRANDS OF
American Eagle Whisky,
MAGNOLIA,
Superior Double Rectified and B. P. & Co's Celebrated Hooper Whisky.
Agents for KENTUCKY AND PENNSYLVANIA [illegible]
Red Jacket Stomach Bitters.
[illegible]
BENNETT, PIETERS & CO., New Store, 21 River street.
Post Office Box [illegible].

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE.
WM. H. SHARP & CO.,
General Northwestern Agents,
122 LAKE STREET.
Post Office Drawer 633. CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. JAMES,
FORMERLY OF
JAMES' HOSPITAL,
Custom House street, New Orleans, La.
ESTABLISHED IN 1850,
NOW OF
86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.,
[illegible]

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS
Carbon and Kerosene Oil,
172 LAKE STREET.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, Oculist, Aurist, [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe
AND FITTINGS FOR SAME.
[illegible]

GEO. G. POPE,
WHOLESALE LAMP AND OIL DEALER,
133 Clark street, Chicago.

AIR HEATING FURNACE [illegible]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

## THERE IS NO PEACE.

There is a great deal of talk, just now, about reconstruction, as if the Constitution were a mere house of cards, incapable of holding its own intact against the blasts and turmoils of civil war; as if the Union were a mere commercial compact, based upon the caprice of its constituents, instead of resting upon eternal and immutable principles. Even many of those whom we know to be loyal both to the Republic and the Administration, cannot make up their minds how far the Constitution has been affected by the Rebellion, nor what is to be done with the rebels, and their States after they have been whipped into allegiance.

In reality, there is no need whatever for any [illegible] over either of these propositions. The Constitution of the United States, as Cicero says of Truth, "Not one thing to-day and another to-morrow, but the same essentially, and unchangeable, now and for Ever." The great written truths upon which it is founded are a part and parcel of the divine government itself and belong to the inmost nature of man, without which freedom were a mockery and an impossible thing. The Constitution is as good to-day for the American Republic, as it was before the war began. The fiery surges of the rebellion have broken against it in vain. It has not suffered one jot, or tittle—and does not need, therefore, any reconstruction.

Neither is it necessary that there should be any reconstruction of the Union because the rebels have sinned themselves out of it, like Adam and Eve out of Paradise. The fact that they have put themselves into rebellion against the Government deprives them of the rights and privileges of citizenship, and also of the rights of belligerents to treat with the Government of the United States, through their own acknowledged leaders. We can have nothing whatever to do with them as such, because this would be to recognize their authority, and raise the rebellion to the dignity of a legitimate war. These persons are out of court, and altogether subject to the mercy of the conquerors. It would be quite a different thing, however, if the people, in their individual capacity and in the exercise of their sovereign power, were to assemble for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of the rebel tyranny, and declare their willingness, and earnest desire to return to their allegiance. In that case they would be exercising the inalienable right of self-government, which belongs to them under the Constitution—and this resumption of the functions of government on their part, would necessarily bring them into communion with the United States Government, and put a speedy end to the war.

That the people in the revolted States will soon take the initiative in this matter, and for this object, there are plenty of signs abroad to justify us in supposing. Already, there are bitter disturbances, strifes, and hatreds in the enemy's camp, and the officers are beginning to shoot each other down like drunkards in a saloon quarrel. The Southern newspapers are full of animosity against the rebel Generals, and the rebel Government—and, in a little while, there bids fair to be a rebellion within a rebellion, in that nigger-land, which will stop the war and render a reconstruction of the Union any thing but likely, or desirable. As the case now stands, it is nonsense to talk about patching up a peace, or making any mediation with the rebels. With whom are we to make peace? We do not recognize any power or authority in the Confederate leaders—and we could not, therefore, either offer or receive any terms for the cessation of hostilities. As a constitutional Government we can have nothing to do with rebels who have usurped our authority, and defied our arms. We must have an unconditional submission of the people, and then it will be for the United States Government to deal with individuals according to their deserts.

## AN OLD LIE EXPOSED.

Who does not remember the late confident assertions of the Copperhead journals, that propositions of peace had been made by the rebel authorities to the Administration at Washington, and that the propositions so made were peremptorily and contemptuously rejected? This story served the organ of Jeff. Davis, in this city, for a fortnight's editorials; and these editorials were fortified by the letter of J. Wesley Greene, Esq., one of the friends of the editors of that precious concern, who swore to what the organ asserted; and between assertion and affidavit, not a few credulous people were induced to believe that Mr. Lincoln and his advisers had been criminal in not listening to the "honorable" proposals that the enemy were said to have made. But at last we have the truth. The President, in his letter to the Springfield Convention, says:

> Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that, if any such proposition shall come, it shall not be rejected and be kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of the service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

We take it that few who read this article will have any hesitation in saying that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is more worthy of belief than the Chicago *Times*. If, then, he speaks right, the *Times* has lied; but that is so common a thing that the exposure of its falsehood ought not to excite surprise. Let [illegible] *canard* be judged by the one that the President cuts off at the knees.

## LINCOLN AND WEST POINT.

The manner of appointing cadets to the West Point Military Academy is well known to our soldiers. The President is the appointing power; and he names a candidate from each Congressional district, usually upon the recommendation of the Member of Congress, representing the district. When the Southern members withdrew from the National Legislature, they left a large number of vacancies in the Academy unfilled; and in the two years that have since elapsed, the number has been largely increased. Now, Mr. Lincoln has decided to fill by appointments of deserving young men from the volunteer army; and among others Gen. Grant has received orders from Washington to name from among the men under his command a certain number of the most deserving, upon whom the President will confer the honor of a nomination. Gen. Sherman is said to be busily engaged in the examination of candidates, with a view to ascertain their fitness for the post for which they have been selected. Uncle Abe, with that keen insight of his, knows how to do just the right thing. The crying need of West Point was sympathy with the people. Under the tutelage of officers appointed by the Government, the young gentlemen, selected for military education, by the favor of politicians, grew up as a class by themselves, separated from the masses by a gulf that was every day growing wider and wider. They were an aristocracy; and when the war broke out, with now and then an honorable exception, they took sides, or, at least sympathized with, the [illegible] slavery in the same [illegible] [illegible] is a [illegible] of the day. We are glad to know that Mr. Lincoln proposes to change all this; and instead of [illegible] for slavery and a slave-holding caste, to introduce ardor for freedom in the persons of those who have periled their lives and shed their blood for its extension; to go outside of politicians and political ambition for the recipients of his favor, and to make valor and effectiveness in the field the measure and the reason of preferment. We do not doubt that the country will be greatly benefited by the change.

## IS VALLANDIGHAM A TRAITOR?

A Stevenson, Ala., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, upon the authority of Union citizens of Alabama and Tennessee, that Vallandigham, while in the South, repeatedly exhorted the rebels to hold on to Vicksburg, declaring that the success of his party in Ohio depended altogether on the ability of the rebel Government to baffle the Union armies besieging that place. The evidence of this fact the *Gazette* writer declares to be indisputable.

The Copperhead prints are denying the above fact and branding it as an Abolition lie. Unfortunately for their epithets and for Vallandigham's loyalty, we have in our possession a letter written by a rebel Provost Marshal attached to Bragg's army, and a man evidently of unusual intelligence in which the above fact is clearly, unmistakably stated. The letter was written to friends in Western Tennessee and captured in the possession of a mail carrier, who is now, or was recently in custody at Columbus, Ky. The writer heard Vallandigham make the statement in his presence, that his election depended upon rebel success at Vicksburg. The letter awaits the pleasure of any Copperhead disbeliever who will call and see it.

## WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

The Chicago *Post*, though afflicted with the old leaven of pro-slavery Democracy, tries, now-a-days, to be a fair paper. As such, we respectfully ask it for proof of the facts contained in the following from its editorial columns, of Sunday morning:

> Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton are both busily employed in furthering their designs on the Presidency; while Ben. Butler, Gen. Fremont, Daniel S. Dickinson and Gen. Hunter are by no means idle. Each is striving to his utmost not to rescue the nation from its immediate peril, but to so shape and direct affairs at this time, that they may inure to their personal advancement in the coming election.

We have no special liking for either of the gentlemen whom the *Post* arraigns; but as they are, or are in the way to be, employed in the service of the Republic, we deem it due to their reputation that the *Post* should be called to account. What thing have they or either one of them done to merit this censure? Will the *Post* answer?

## THE LITTLE PANIC.

For months past the Government finances have worked so smoothly and well that the people had almost forgotten that the Republic was engaged in a war of gigantic proportions that taxed its pecuniary resources to the utmost. Mr. Chase's demand of the New York bankers to furnish him, forthwith, with a sum, which, in a time of peace, would seem to be the precursor of national bankruptcy, is the first reminder that the public has had for a long while, that there was such a thing as a national exchequer, or the possibility of national exhaustion. We doubt not that the temporary difficulty in the way of the Secretary of the Treasury will be easily and speedily surmounted; that the millions asked for will, out of the country's abundant resources, be forthcoming; and that all will go on smoothly again. If the temporary flurry and miniature panic serve to bring the speculators to a realizing sense of the danger in which they stand, they will to that extent do good. But "happy-go-lucky" is the word; and "get rich while" you can the endeavor.

## IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

In the year of our Lord 1172, the Irish people, moved thereto by a series of great public calamities, sought the favor of the Father of all men, by emancipating their slaves—mostly the children of the English—whom they held in bondage. There has never been a lawful slave in Ireland since. In the year 1844, the Irish Repeal Association sent back a contribution from Alabama, as an "unholy offering," "stained by the blood and sweat of African slaves." Ireland has been consistent. Upon what principles, then, shall we explain the anomalous fact, that, of the Irish people in the United States, full three-fourths are the firm supporters of that policy which makes slavery and slave-holders the controlling forces of the Republic—the arbiters of the fate of mankind? What priest or layman can tell.

## IOWA SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Mr. LeGrand Byington's letter to Gen. Grant, asking if Iowa soldiers in the army of the Mississippi, would be permitted to vote the ticket of their choice, was a work of supererogation. There never was a time when, in any one of the armies now engaged in fighting the rebels, the soldier, if permitted by the laws of his State to vote at all, could not vote for the candidates of his choice, without let or hindrance from any authority whatever. In the face of Gen. Grant's reply to the Iowa Copperhead's question, all allegations to the contrary fall to the ground. Let the disloyal be content. If the soldiers do not vote for them, it is because they do not believe in their patriotism or their honesty. The army is on one side; the Copperheads are on the other.

### Napoleon and the French Bishops.

The Bishops of Mentz, Nantes, Orleans, Chartres, Cambrai, Tours and Rennes, issued a pamphlet on "the forthcoming elections in France," which Napoleon has suppressed as abusive of power. The decree has occasioned great sensation in the religious world of France.

### Copperhead Hogs.

The Howard (Ind.) *Tribune* tells a good story of an old lady named Woods, living near Greentown, who, having lost two sons in the Union army, is rather less inclined than she might otherwise be to tolerate disloyal demonstrations in her presence. As a wagon load of Copperheads were returning from the Convention at Kokomo last Friday, they passed Mrs. Wood's house just as she was carrying out a bucket of "slop" to her hogs. The Copperheads, looking straight at her, to show that they meant the demonstration for her, hurrahed for Vallandigham. She, considering that the shout thrown at her was quite as filthy and a good deal more disgraceful, than the slop in her bucket, concluded she couldn't make a more equal return than to give them the "slop;" and she did, throwing the whole bucket full over them. The right hogs got it, if those in the pen did lose their supper. Any set of men who will insult a woman, and especially one who has put her own heart's blood into the cause of her country, by shouting for a traitor, purposely to annoy her, deserve a dirtier dose than hog slop.

☞ John Brodhead, the man who, in 1860, wrote to Jeff. Davis expressing a desire to be appointed minister to Nicaragua, that he might "help open that country to civilization and niggers," and telling him at the same time that he was "tired of being a white slave at the North, and longed for a home at the sunny South," has been nominated for City Treasurer by the Copperhead Democracy of Philadelphia. He is evidently worthy of his party. It remains [illegible] whether the people of Philadelphia desire such a [illegible] for a [illegible] Treasurer.

GEN. GILMORE AN ORPHAN.—It may not be generally known that Gen. Gilmore is a [illegible]

[illegible] at the head of his class again.

## [illegible] The Mass Meeting—The Feeling of the People—Mass Meeting of War Democrats—Trying to Repudiate the 23d Resolution—The Late Frost not so Damaging.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 5, 1863.

### THE MASS MEETING.

The last of the country precinct delegations only left yesterday morning. Some of these delegations came a distance of sixty-five or seventy miles, and camped out all night at the Fair Grounds and in the groves or open fields in its vicinity. They presented the appearance of the baggage train of a vast army and at night their camp fires, as they luridly lit up the darkness, gave an exceedingly picturesque appearance to the scene.

Vast numbers left also by every train leaving the city yesterday. During the day the vicinity of every depot was crowded with people. The Copperheads say we had more people than they had at their meeting, but that was because we had more women. This may be so, but I did not notice it. If it was, however, God bless the women. If we can get the women with us, the men will be sure to follow. One thing I noticed, however, and all could not but notice it, the women here on the third were better dressed, better mannered, and a darned sight better looking than those here on the 17th of June, and they were enthusiastic in the cause. Another thing, every delegation on the 3d carried a large number of Union flags, while the Copperheads had but few. Many Copperhead delegations did not have one. Indeed, the flags in the entire Copperhead procession did not number a score, while I counted almost double that in the procession from Alton and the south, which filled fifty cars, drawn by three locomotives, on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. The arrival of this train was one of the finest sights I ever witnessed. Most of the cars were open and crowded to excess, all standing on the seats, waving flags and banners, hats and handkerchiefs in response to the cheering of the crowd about the depot. Calculating sixty persons to each car, the delegation alone numbered three thousand people. A short time before, a train nearly as long came in from the north on the same road, in the same manner. These were two trains with nearly six thousand people, and it will give an idea of the crowd upon other trains during the night previous and the forenoon of Monday. And remember that Springfield was full to overflowing on the day before the meeting. I actually heard people walking the streets all night long, while the State House, Public Square, and every hotel had not room, and in the place to-day even the private houses were filled to overflowing.

The difference in the appearance of the city on the 17th and 3d was also marked. On the 17th of June there were but few flags hung out, few houses decorated, and the streets were not half so crowded with people. On the 3d nearly every house, public or private, had their flags hung from the windows, or floating from the roof. The appearance of the stores around the Public Square was very fine indeed, and several business houses were splendidly decorated. Among them I noticed the establishment of John T. Stuart & Co., and C. W. Matthews & Co. The entrances to these stores were tastefully draped in the national colors, and large flags displayed. The houses of Yates and Smith, Salter, Watson, A. T. McKenzie, Owen, Mayo, T. T. Little, D. Hickey & Co., George & Son, S. B. Fisher, H. C. Myers, B. F. Fox, McCreery, W. V. Roll, H. Melvin, Beach, Wharns & Stebbins, W. B. Miller, Kimber & Ragsdale, L. Greble, Wright, Coleman, and others, were finely decorated, principally with flags. E. B. Hawley, in addition to several flags, had a portrait of Gov. Yates in the window, which was tastefully festooned with flags. Chatterton's jewelry establishment displayed in the window the elegant silk flag to be presented by the ladies of the Ladies' Loyal League and Soldiers' Aid Society to the 3d [illegible] regiment, also a splendid portrait of Gov. Yates, which was a great attraction. Flags were displayed from the residence of J. Tilden, Esq., (the former home of the President,) the headquarters of the Adjutant General, the American House, Kendrick House, and many German hotels, and places of public resort.

The *Register*, of this city, places the crowd at six or seven thousand. As that paper estimated the crowd on the 17th at 100,000, and as the crowd on the 3d is acknowledged by all those with whom I have conversed, to be nearly double its size, at the rate of that veracious paper's figures, our estimate should be 200,000! The *Missouri Republican's* correspondent in this city, one of the bitterest Copperheads in the State—estimates the crowd at 40,000, which is a fair one from an opponent.

The dispatch published in the *Times* on the 4th, is the editorial of the *Register*, on the meeting, and a tissue of the basest falsehoods, written by the renegade Union man who dare not go to the secret treasonable meeting in Chicago, after he had promised to do so. The statements about rows, riots and drunkenness are made of the whole cloth, as the police columns of the *Register* will show, which do not chronicle a single arrest, or even allege that any was made. Two or three arrests of pickpockets were made, but the parties proved to have come from other States, and all are Copperheads in good standing. Either the *Register* must be a very unenterprising newspaper, or its editors are unmitigated liars.

For my part, I never saw a crowd so orderly, so good humored, so full of fun and spirit, and, above all, so overflowing with enthusiasm for the good cause. People sat for hours in one spot, in the vast amphitheatre, to listen to the speeches, and the crowd was so packed and wedged into it that the heat must have been very great indeed. Still there was no disorder. When it was announced that Gov. Yates, Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Prentiss, and other distinguished men, were about to speak at a particular stand, of course there was a tremendous crowd, but all was good humored. I saw no blows struck, and heard no angry words. Every one appeared to be so taken up with manifesting his devotion to the cause as to have no time to devote to any mere personal matters.

Some of the scenes which took place were most exciting and soul-stirring. When Gov. Yates rose to speak at stand No. 1, a great rush took place from all parts of the ground. Still I will venture to say not one-eighth of the people on the ground could see or hear him, nor did the other five stands appear deserted. The people climbed to the roof of the amphitheatre and tore off the boards in order to get a view, and before the crowd would allow the Governor to proceed, every person had to sit down or squat down as best he could, so that those behind could see. The Governor's impassioned appeal, to stand by the old flag, roused the multitude to a pitch of frenzy, but it was when he spoke of the wounded of our brave soldiers, and the grassy mounds on the banks of the Southern rivers which marks the resting places of the honored dead, that the people were moved. I then saw hundreds of stalwart men weeping like children.

Gen. Oglesby also made a powerfully popular and effective speech. He won the hearts of the people. They love and reverence the gallant Dick as children do a father. His history of his experience at the South, especially with regard to the colored people, was listened to with breathless attention and interest. But when the General appealed to the people to devote their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, the blood of themselves and their children to the cause, the effect was transcendently grand. The whole assemblage, at that part of the meeting, rose *en masse* and renewed the solemn oath with uplifted hands.

The popular and effective speeches of the meeting were made by Gen. Oglesby, Gov. Yates, E. C. Ingersoll and Gen. Prentiss. The most logical and statesmanlike speeches were by Senators Chandler and Doolittle, Gen. McClernand, Col. Dougherty, and in the evening by Hon. Charles T. Johnson of Missouri. The Missouri leading men are far more radical on the slavery question than ours, and their sentiments undoubtedly take better with the masses on that account. The people, believe me, want slavery buried out of sight. They consider the time for halfway measures long since gone by.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, and Gen. Haynie, of this State, also made excellent speeches.

### THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

There is no use in denying it, by any one; the masses are right on the Union question. Indeed, they are ahead of the politicians, and I am glad to see that some of our War Democrats are more radical on the slavery question, and as regards the treatment of the rebels, than the old line Republicans.

Our German friends present from all parts of the State, I find are all right. Those of St. Clair, Madison, and other counties in that part of the State, are in perfect accord with their St. Louis brethren, and most anxious that Illinois should give all the moral support it possibly can, to the emancipationists of Missouri. They perceive the peril in which the Missouri Germans would stand, were that State again crushed under the iron heel of slavery.

### DEMOCRATS.

A number of leading War Democrats met in this city yesterday, and decided to issue a call for a mass meeting of the War Democrats of the State, to take place at Decatur during the State Fair. Among the gentlemen present were Gen. McClernand, Gen. Haynie, Col. [illegible], Col. [illegible], Col. Dougherty, Col. McCrellis, and E. C. Ingersoll, who also spoke on behalf of his brother, the celebrated Col. Ingersoll, whose head, I am happy to say, "is level" on the great question of the day. The object of the Mass Convention is to get an expression of the War Democracy in support of the Union and the Government, and also in opposition to the 23d resolution, of the 17th of June. There is no intention to start a separate organization.

### TRYING TO REPUDIATE IT.

In some places individual Democrats are trying to repudiate the 23d resolution. This is principally in doubtful counties, in order to get votes at the [illegible]

### THE LATE FROST—EFFECTS EXAGGERATED.

I am happy to learn from parties from all [illegible] than that early planted, [illegible] in the centre and south, is not materially [illegible] such calculations are always exaggerated at the first blush.

### A SHAMEFUL LEAP.

A deserter on Thursday leaped out of a three story window of the U. S. Marshal's room, where he had been placed for safe keeping. It was supposed, of course, that he was killed upon the spot, and Capt. Ammen, when he was picked up and taken into the house, asked him if he was hurt. He replied: "Not much, Captain." "I guess you are though," said the Captain, "at least enough not to do it again very soon." "Oh, no, Captain," replied the fellow, who must be a regular cut, "I am ready to take another leap right off." The man is about, and apparently uninjured, to-day.

ZETA.

## THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

### Skirmishing at Hinton—Deserters Arrested—Capt. Summerville Wounded—Doings at Vandalia.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN—DOINGS IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

VANDALIA, Ill., Aug. 31, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Some occurrences took place in this county lately, of a rather important character, of which I will give you a short sketch. On Monday morning last, a squad of twenty-three men, from Co. L, 10th Ill. cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Osgood, entered Hinton settlement, in this county, for the purpose of arresting a number of deserters known to be concealed there. Capt. Summerville, Provost Marshal, accompanied them. The settlement alluded to has always borne none of the best reputation, being a residence of a gang of desperadoes, of drinking and fighting notoriety, who were very averse to work on general principles, and subsisted mainly by pilfering from their more industrious neighbors, and since the beginning of the war, as a harbor for deserters, and general rendezvous for Copperheads of the most malignant description. We came upon them by surprise, and some arrests were made so suddenly as to leave them no time to resist. Upon approaching one house, however, three deserters came to the door, cocked and presented their rifles, threatening to fire if the soldiers advanced. The latter were not to be deterred by such threats, and drawing their revolvers, continued to advance, when the deserters turned and ran. They were commanded to halt, but not obeying, were fired at in the corn, and it is supposed one was killed. The soldiers separated and rode through the corn and woods, in search of them. One of our boys, named James Baird, from McDonough county, in this State, riding considerably in advance, was shot, and fatally wounded. A vigorous search was made for his murderers, which was at length reluctantly given up as unsuccessful. Evidences were now seen on every side of an intention on the part of the people, to collect together and resist us. Armed men were seen in every direction, all going towards one general rendezvous.

It is apparent that this could not be permitted, and so as fast as we came up to them, such man was disarmed. Coming to one house a couple of deserters started to run. One trooper dismounted and started in pursuit through the corn, while the others rode around. One of the deserters fired at his pursuers, who returned the fire, but without effect. Presently the father of the two deserters, gun in hand, with another armed man was discovered lurking in a thicket, awaiting a favorable opportunity to do some bushwhacking. A dash was made at him and he was captured before he could use his gun conveniently.

Capt. Summerville, who had been detained behind by an accident to his saddle, came along near this place about two hours later, accompanied by a single soldier. As they were riding along, unsuspicious of danger, they were fired on by a party of twenty-seven bushwhackers. One ball entered the Captain's left arm near his shoulder, inflicting a wound probably dangerous; another penetrated his thigh, while a third struck his horse, knocking him and the soldier's horse down upon, and incapacitating them for any resistance. The Copperheads rushed forth from their concealment, secured the arms of their victims, and left, without any further violence. Medical aid was got for the Captain as soon as possible, and he was removed to Vandalia. His left arm was amputated at the shoulder, a very critical operation, which it is doubtful if he survives. He is a man of undoubted courage, and was severely wounded at Fort Donelson. Between him and the detestable Copperheads and deserters there exists the bitterest animosity, and numerous threats have been made against his life by desperate enemies of the Government.

Upon our reaching town we found that the news of our operations had preceded us, and great excitement prevailed. There is a lodge of the K. G. C.'s, estimated by reliable men at fifteen hundred strong in Vandalia, of whose existence there can be no doubt, for it is openly confessed, and many men have no reserve in acknowledging that they are members of it. A regiment 800 strong, is regularly organized and officered. The officers of line, field and staff, are perfectly well known, make no concealment of their position, but rather glory in it. Some of them are prominent citizens of Vandalia. Immediately upon receipt of the news of our doings, runners were dispatched over the county, to apprise the Copperheads, and collect them together. Fearing an attempt at rescue by the intoxicated mob, Captain Hann, and Lieut. Osgood, decided to move the prisoners to the house of the former. This building is tolerably strong, built of brick, and stands on an open prairie commanding all approaches for a good distance. This was done; in the morning the prisoners were shipped to camp at Olney, from Shobonier, and the squad remained at Captain Hann's house. Quite a number of Copperheads soon gathered together, and went into regular camp at the fair grounds. Their force was estimated by military men at near 600 men. Their avowed intention was the rescue of the prisoners, or take us as hostages, and prevent any more raids into the sacred precinct of the Copperhead dominion. They made their preparations, and announced their intention of attacking our little squad. Whisky was furnished them in abundance, and under such stimulus, they would advance to within a couple of miles of our station, when their courage, like Bob Acres', would ooze out of their fingers ends, and they would beat a retreat.

The Union League turned out nobly to our assistance. The Union men here are of the truest kind, ready at any moment to shoulder their rifles and march to defend the honor of their country. We are glad to learn that they have organized a full regiment in Fayette county, of which Lieut. Col. Sturges of the gallant 8th Illinois, is to be Colonel. The Colonel's fighting qualities have been shown to be of the highest order, by the many bloody contests through which the 8th has passed, the last at Vicksburg.

The force of the Copperheads at the fair grounds was being daily increased by reinforcements from other counties, and their rebellious spirit growing hotter, when intelligence was received of the advance of a detachment of cavalry and infantry to the relief of those at the brick house. Their guilty fears magnified the force of two hundred to two thousand, and a complete stampede took place. They did not lose their organization, however, but receiving a large reinforcement, they went into camp in a distant part of the country.

Another actor now appeared on the scene. Provost Marshal O'Kane, with an infantry body guard, came to Vandalia, and was immediately taken in hand by some of the Copperhead leaders, and cajoled into the idea that everything was right, and nobody hurt. So completely was he engrossed with his Butternut friends that he did not even call upon his faithful Assistant, Capt. Summerville, who was lying at the point of death in the hotel, nor his efficient county Provost Marshals, Capt. Hann and Lieut. [illegible], who incurred the displeasure of the Butternuts by serving faithfully in the army, and afterwards by proving themselves very efficient in the arrest of the deserters. For this they have a price set on their heads, and are in daily expectation of receiving the same treatment accorded to Capt. Summerville. It is stated he did not even counsel one Union man in the place upon the merits of the case, but taking the Copperhead representation solely, he took his body guard and left for Olney, ordering the battalion to follow him. The surprise of the Union people, and exultation of the others, at this step cannot be described. It was, in fact, abandoning those who had the courage to stand by their country, to the bushwhacking propensities of their inveterate and deadly enemies. Many men thus left devoid of the protection they had a right to expect, have not cared to return to their homes. Not an effort was made to arrest the murderers of Baird and Summerville, though they were known. The Copperheads grew so insulting at this backing down of the Provost Marshal that they could scarcely be kept within reasonable bounds. Large reinforcements were continually arriving, and boasts were made of their ability to defeat any U. S. force that could be brought to bear. Small parties would dash up out of range, take a hasty glance at our position, and then scud away. Under these circumstances it would have been affording the enemy too much opportunity for exultation, and so the command remained a day or two longer to give them a chance to make their attack, and receive a complete thrashing. They, however, did not come, and at last the command left for Olney sorrowfully, as they had hoped for an opportunity to avenge their comrade's foul murder.

A petition, signed numerously, for the removal of O'Kane, has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

BRUTUS.

### The Presentation to Gen. Rosecrans.

We have already noticed the presentation of a cross, manufactured from a shell taken from Stone River, to Gen. Rosecrans, by Co. K, 10th Ind. Vols. The following is the reply made by the General upon that occasion:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, June [illegible], 1863.

LIEUTENANT: Present my thanks, individually, to the officers and men of Company K, 10th Indiana, for the beautiful [illegible]

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.
To Lieut. J. W. [illegible], Co. K, 10th Ind.

## [illegible] Memphis—Condition of the Country—News from Gen. Steele—Price with twenty-five thousand men fortified this side of Little Rock—Steele and Davidson about to form a Junction—The Gladiator fired upon from New Orleans—[illegible] Hundred Bales of Cotton from Natchez—[illegible] and more bales to come.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, September [illegible], 1863.

Memphis has greatly improved in appearance since I left it three months ago, especially in a business point of view. Then there were still visible in different parts of the city some of the streets and details of war; half demolished houses, streets encumbered with the material of fallen walls, abandoned earthworks, etc. Then fully one-third of the stores on Main street, and many on Front Row were empty, streets and sidewalks were littered with old papers, and though it was better than it had been, everything presented a careless and desperate abandonment. Now, however, there is not a vacant store on either Main street or Front Row, and some twenty or thirty stores have been put up in various parts of the city, showing that property has begun to acquire a value again, that people are returning to their homes again, and that here at least the long nightmare of rebellion is over. The streets are dirty and look slovenly yet, and the hotels, one and all, are as ill kept as ever; but there are no little knots of long haired "sympathizers" to be seen on every street corner now as there were a few months ago. Everybody goes about his business, and the city generally looks prosperous, the increase of business, is due principally to an increase of business allowed to be imported from the North, and the opening under some restrictions of trade with Arkansas, and argues an immense accession to the trade of the city when all restrictions of its commerce with the North are removed.

### CONDITION OF NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

From a gentleman who left Holly Springs a few days ago, I get the main features of the condition of Northern Mississippi. In the attempt of that State to get out of the Union, she seems only to have succeeded in getting out of the pale of civilization. The line of our army is yet drawn along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the country south of it, though so near to this place, seems almost as remote and as difficult of access as Central Mexico. Guerrillas, only another name for robbers, harrass the country, robbing Unionist and rebel alike on the slightest pretext. The few miserable inhabitants that are left live are in daily fear and trembling; they are sick of the rebellion, and would hail the permanent advance of the Union army with joy. They are getting destitute of almost everything. Even the crops in that section amount to but little—but small crops were planted—there are no hands to work even what are planted, and the whole of that region is fast tending toward desolation.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, says, in regard to the country even in the more immediate neighborhood of the city: "The country roads are, many of them, impassable. For three years no work has been done upon them; every brook and gorge has lost its bridge, and the lanes and roads are washed into rifle pits."

In Northern Mississippi it is even worse; for a year and a half, destruction of roads and bridges has, by one army or the other, been the rule, and repair only the exception, to answer some immediate emergency; generally the same hands applying the torch in retreat, where they had built bridges in advancing. Hunger tames a wild beast, so destitution is taming rebellion.

### GEN. STEELE'S EXPEDITION.

From an officer who has just arrived from Gen. Steele's army, and which he left on Monday, the 31st, I learn that General Steele's advance was then about twenty-five miles from Little Rock. Numbers of deserters who had come within our lines corroborate each other's stories in saying that Price has from twenty to twenty-three thousand men, and is strongly fortified on the north side of the Arkansas River, opposite to Little Rock, not immediately on the river bank, but nearly five miles north of it, on the route that General Steele's army must take from Duvall's Bluff (on the White River,) toward Little Rock. The deserters all say that Price will make them give battle first at the place where he is now fortified, and if he is compelled to fall back from there will make his next stand in Little Rock. If driven out of Little Rock, there is no place left for him but Northern Texas and the wilderness of the Upper Red River.

When my informant left, General Steele was in daily communication with Gen. Davidson on his march from Pilot Knob, Mo., toward Little Rock, and expected to form a junction with his forces about five or six miles this side of Price's works, and a battle will probably take place within this week. Price's army is represented as badly armed as far as small arms are concerned—many of them being armed with shot guns and old muskets, but he is said to have plenty of artillery and ammunition.

The condition of that portion of Arkansas through which our army has passed thus far is represented as even worse than that of Mississippi—the country between the Arkansas and the White Rivers is literally destitute of everything. Every ounce of provision for our own army will have to be transported up the White River on steamboats to Duvall's Bluff, and thence hauled across. The White River is, however, a very deep stream, and boats of large class can go up to Duvall's Bluff at all seasons.

### THE COTTON LOAN SECURITY ARRIVING.

The steamboat Gladiator arrived here this evening from New Orleans; she brings from Natchez fourteen hundred bales of confiscated cotton, all of which was marked C. S. A., and was a part of the well known "Cotton Loan," in which John Bull has taken stock so largely. This cotton was all brought into Natchez from the neighborhood of that city in localities where it had been carefully piled up and marked by Confederate agents. The officers whom Gen. [illegible], now in command at Natchez, has appointed, to superintend the collection of what is known to be "Confederate cotton," confidently assert that they have already ascertained the localities of nearly thirty thousand bales, over the most of which they have placed guards sufficient to protect it from any danger of being burned by the enemy, and they expect to have the whole of it into Natchez within three or four months.

Thirty thousand bales of cotton is now worth, in the North, the neat little sum of seven millions of dollars, a sum which would help immensely to defray the expenses of the war. The figures sound large, but my information comes pretty direct, and from men with whom I am personally acquainted.

### DEVASTATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The officers of the Gladiator confirm all that has been reported heretofore about the abandoned appearance of the country along both banks of the Mississippi, from New Orleans up to Vicksburg. Scarcely a man was to be seen in any plantation in that whole distance; all the plantations are deserted, the houses empty, and the fields grown up with weeds. Now and then a woman could be seen in some of the houses, but there are few signs of cultivation. Here and there, there were a few small fields of sugar cane, but they only saw one field of growing cotton in that whole distance, and this too in what once was the richest district of the South, where formerly plantation adjoined plantation like one continuous village three hundred miles along both sides of the river above New Orleans.

### ATTACK BY GUERRILLAS.

At "Bayou Sara" the Gladiator came near being captured by guerrillas. It seems that a man who lived at Bayou Sara and who had given strong proof of his loyalty, having been despoiled of almost everything he possessed by the rebel army, and who had once been taken out by them to be hanged for his Union sentiments, had been down to New Orleans and had received permission from the military authorities there to purchase and take back to Bayou Sara a stock of supplies sufficient for himself and his neighbors, and for which he had permission to receive his pay in cotton, the goods amounting in all to about a hundred and fifty packages were shipped on the Gladiator for Bayou Sara. There was no Federal force there, but no guerrillas having been heard of in that vicinity it was considered safe to land. The boat arrived at Bayou Sara about ten o'clock at night, the moon was shining brightly, and the village seemed perfectly quiet. The Captain, the clerk, and the owner of the goods walked out on the bank, and preparations were made to land the freight, when one came down the bank and whispered to the owner of the goods that the town was full of guerrillas, who were only waiting until every one's attention was engaged with the freight, to make a dash at the boat. The owner of the freight immediately turned round and informed the Captain of the boat. At the same instant the pilot, who had not left the pilot house, called out to the Captain that he saw men creeping about on their hands and knees, among the ruins of some houses, but a short distance off. The lines were very quickly but quietly cast loose again, and before the guerrillas knew what was being done, the boat was backing out and escaped without any damage. A random shot or two was fired, but the boat was too far out in the stream for the balls to take effect. The Gladiator met with no further trouble from guerrillas anywhere along the river, and but for this one exception, the officers of the Gladiator would have thought that the shores were nearly free from them.

W. L. F.

### Adverse Decision Upon a State Claim.

We learn that the Department of the Interior has given an adverse decision upon the claim of the State of Illinois to two per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands sold in that State since January 1, 1819. The amount claimed is slightly upwards of $474,000. We understand that the grounds of decision are that Congress never relinquished its control over the fund, but expended it pursuant to the trust reserved in the enabling act under which the people of Illinois were authorized to form a State Constitution; and that there is no legislation by Congress authorizing the Executive Department of the Government to make any payment to the State on account of that fund. The decision is applicable to the States of Ohio and Indiana, although they have not, so far as we are aware, made any such claim.—*National Intelligencer, 5th.*

A REPENTANT BUSHWHACKER'S APPEAL.—Col. J. A. Poindexter, who for a year past has been confined in the St. Louis jail awaiting trial for treason, has addressed a letter to his Missouri guerrillas, earnestly begging them to cease bushwhacking. The letter comes from a good source, the writer having already seen the folly of that kind of warfare.

[illegible] Sept. 4, 1863.

[illegible] CATTLE.

At the Champaign County Fair, held at Catlin, [illegible] supply breakfast and dinner to over 1,000 families at the rate of four pounds each. It is probable that in the way of big cattle that Illinois will keep ahead for some time. The cattle were raised and are yet owned by Abraham Sandusky, some eight miles south of Catlin.

This is the first county fair yet held since the opening of the county fairs this season, and if they all do as well, the shows will be highly creditable to the State. The frost has of course cut off the vegetables and flowers, but the other departments are well filled, and the attendance has never been as good. In the crowd but one Copperhead was pointed out to us as a curiosity, as this class of persons seldom attend such useful gatherings. Among the stock is a lot of six young deer, and in the stalls a pair of Buffalo—these are to attend the State Fair at Decatur.

### BLACKBERRY WINE.

The wine department contained a sample of this wine, made by Mrs. Carr, that is worthy of note, as having been made out of the usual mode, and in all respects so superior that your readers will do well to cut out the recipe for next year. The ripe berries are mashed by hand and left to stand in the mash twenty-four hours, when the juice is strained through a cloth strainer. To this juice two pounds of good clean sugar is added to the gallon, and it is then put in bottles, jugs or barrels, for use, when it will be ready for use in a few weeks. Four quarts of the berries will make about a gallon of wine. This wine is among the most valuable for medical purposes, and by this mode of making is nearly pure. Blackberry wine as usually made contains twice the amount of alcohol as this sample. There can be no question that its value is enhanced by standing in the pulp twenty-four hours.

Considerable wheat will be sown this fall, as the farmers are now busy plowing and getting off damaged corn for this purpose.

For the past three days we have had an east wind, but as all signs of rain fail in dry weather, the drouth continues to have its own way.

Next week the Champaign County Fair will be held, and will occupy a prominent place in county fairs, being among the largest in the State. Several dairies of "Hamburgh" cheese, made in this county, will be on exhibition. The clever trick of your Chicago Cheese dealers, labeling Illinois cheese Hamburgh is nearly played out, or at least too well understood to be of little value as a trade mark, and we respectfully ask them to hereafter grade their cheese Illinois No. 1, 2 or 3 as the case may be. For their past cuteness they should be awarded a leather medal at the State Fair, and from that time forth begin to act on the new system, that shall not rob our State of the credit due her.

RURAL.

### Resolutions of Respect.

CAMP 3D ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLS.,
LA GRANGE, TENN., Aug. 27, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At a meeting of the officers of the 3d Illinois cavalry, convened for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy and lamented brother officer, W. S. Lee, Captain of Co. "F" of said regiment, Dr. C. N. Irwin was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. T. Hunt appointed Secretary. On motion Major Jas. H. O'Connor, Capt. A. B. Kirkbride, Lieut. Samuel Shellenbarger, Capt. S. S. Vroman, and Lieut. Jas. Lay, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By a dispensation of an all wise but inscrutable Providence, we are called to mourn the untimely decease of our brother officer, Captain Wellington S. Lee, who departed this life at LaFayette, Tenn., on the 26th inst., from the effects of an accidental gun-shot wound, received on the 21st inst., near [illegible], Mississippi. And, WHEREAS, for the purpose of rendering an humble but well merited tribute to the memory of a brave and efficient officer, and tendering to her and hers, who will feel his loss most deeply, our heartfelt sympathies in her bereavement; therefore

*Resolved*, That during an almost daily association with the deceased for the last two years, whether in camp, on tedious marches, or on the battle field, we have ever found him a genial companion, an intelligent, high-toned gentleman, a gallant and brave officer, of noble aspirations, patriotic and ever ready, as he has done, to forfeit his life in defence of his country.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Capt. Lee, our regiment has sustained the loss of one of its ablest, and most promising officers, and the country one whose ability and sterling virtues, had he been spared, would have honorably and intimately connected his name with her future history.

*Resolved*, That while we painfully realize and deplore his loss to us, and to the service, we are not unmindful with what deeper emotions of sorrow his loss will be received by those whose relations are nearer, and dearer to him than ours. To these, and especially to his widow, we can only offer this poor expression of our heartfelt sympathy, earnestly hoping that "God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will sustain them in this great affliction, and suitably impress all with the rectitude of His purpose, and the mystery of His will.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Chicago *Tribune*, Memphis *Bulletin* and Quincy papers, and that a copy be sent to the widow of the deceased.

CHAS. N. IRWIN, Chairman.
J. T. HUNT, Secretary.

☞ Erie County, Pennsylvania, papers please copy.

### Gen. Garfield and Vallandigham.

Gen. Garfield of the army of the Cumberland, has written a scathing letter to the Union Central Committee of Ohio, exposing the falsehoods and treason of Vallandigham. In the course of the letter the General says that if Vallandigham had attempted to ascertain the sentiments of its citizens, he would have found that nine out of every ten were in favor of immediate submission to the Federal Government.

The General concludes his letter thus:

When Mr. Vallandigham states that the leaders of the rebellion unanimously express their willingness to discuss the question of a return to the Union, he either entirely forgets his conversations with rebels or recklessly states a falsehood.

In a full and frank conversation between himself and Gov. Harris (rebel Governor of Tennessee) the latter, after hearing Mr. Vallandigham's statement of his own opinions and policy, said in the presence of many witnesses: "*You totally misunderstand us. We have resolved to listen to no terms short of the total separation and absolute independence of the South, and we will accept no boundary south of the line of the Ohio and the Potomac. Negotiations on other basis is utterly useless.*"

I hold myself personally responsible to Mr. Vallandigham or any of his responsible friends for maintaining by abundant proofs the assertion I have made above. I appeal to the citizens of Ohio to vindicate the honor of our State and the loyalty of our people, against the designs of a party headed by a man who not only stands convicted as the public enemy of his country, but after having "left his country for his country's good," joined himself with pirates and smugglers to throw contempt upon the laws of the blockade which his Government had established for her protection, now stands on a foreign shore, and with a knot of admiring traitors around him, looks on the Republic engaged in a deadly struggle for its life and tries to give cheer to our enemies by declaring our cause hopeless.

I answer his craven words of despair by the stout facts of July, under which the whole rebel framework is reeling and tottering to its fall. I answer them by the fact that even in this most rebel portion of rebel Tennessee, thousands are flocking to our headquarters, repentant, declaring that their cause is hopeless, and begging to come back under the shield of the Union. Let all true men take new heart and new hope.

Let the Republic but once more display the majesty of its strength, and the work will be ended. If our drafted force were now in the field, it would need no prophetic voice to say with authority, "Yet sixty days, and this rebel Nineveh shall be overthrown."

I am, &c., J. A. GARFIELD.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A man named Henry Catoff who has been an inmate of the Covington (Ky.) Poor House for some time, was taken with a violent fit a few days since, and apparently died. The Coroner was summoned, but before he reached the spot, an undertaker, who had been sent for, arrived and commenced measuring the supposed dead man for a coffin, when, to the surprise of every one, he raised up from his bed and gave such striking evidences that the vital spark had not fled as to cause a general stampede among those who were present.

—Charles Lamb says one cannot bear to pay for articles he used to get for nothing. When Adam laid out his first penny upon nonpareils at some stall in Mesopotamia, I think it went hard with him, reflecting upon his old goodly orchard, where he had so many for nothing.

—The *Progres*, of Lyons, mentions a new remedy for the bite of a mad dog, discovered by a German veterinary surgeon of Magdeburg, named Hildebrand, by which the painful application of a red hot iron is avoided. This remedy consists in bathing the place bitten with hot water. M. Hildebrand has ascertained by experience that hot water has the effect of decomposing the virus, and if applied in time renders cauterization unnecessary. In the case all that is to be done after well bathing the part, as stated, is to apply a solution of caustic potash to the wound with a brush, and afterwards anoint it with antimony ointment.

—Mr. [illegible], a French physician, proposes to destroy the taste of intensely bitter medicines by mixing chloroform with them in certain proportions. He claims that the taste and odor even of assafoetida can be annihilated.

—The *Banner of Light*, published in Maine, gets off the following good hit:

Rebs, on the sly, to Portland pushing,
Contrived to steal the Caleb Cushing,
And they had stolen, some folks mutter,
Caleb himself, it would not matter.

—A remarkable character has recently deceased in Paris, and the press has lost one of its most versatile and brilliant writers. Jules [illegible] is thus described by a correspondent: He was a Jew, and he was poor, he was a German, and he wrote [illegible] but French; his body was short and obese, his mind was light and sparkling. He was born in Bavaria. His father was the singing master of the Jewish Synagogue in Paris, and destined the

[illegible] Nassau with a load of pine apples. She proves to have been the quondam rebel privateer Retribution, and is now in charge of the officials.

—It is stated that there are at present nine hundred patients in the four Ohio Asylums for the Insane—in the Columbus Asylum, two hundred and sixty; in the Dayton Asylum one hundred and fifty; in the Newburg Asylum, one hundred and forty, and in the Hamilton county Asylum, three hundred and fifty.

—L. N. Beck, a leading tenor of Europe, has created an indescribable enthusiasm in Bruenn (Moravia). His talent as an actor is just as eminent as that of a singer. His "William Tell" electrified the audience, and a perfect rain of bouquets were showered upon him.

—Parson Brownlow, who advertised for the traitor C. D. Elliott's Pianos, secreted in this city, and formerly in use in a rebel Academy, had as many as thirteen reported to him this week, and he is still on the track of others. The Parson will have them all before he gets through with the investigations. He says they have been used to play "Dixie" and other rebel airs, but that he will collect them all in the Custom House and have them play "Rally round the flag, boys."—*Nashville Union.*

—The death of the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D. D., LL. D., and F. Z. S., is announced in the English papers. He was widely known as a distinguished member of the Independent pulpit in England. He had sustained the ministry at the George street Chapel, Liverpool, for upward of half a century; was an active member of various learned and other societies, and was the author of several theological, poetical, and scientific works. He was 75 years of age at the time of his death.

—Cyrus Northrop, editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, a position which he has filled with distinguished ability, retires from that journal to take a professorship in Yale College. His successor is Mr. Edward G. Holton, formerly of the Hartford *Courant and Post*.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. [illegible]

FLAX MACHINES. SANFORD & MALLORY'S CELEBRATED MACHINES. [illegible] NELSON STILLMAN, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

NEW BOOK FOR Choirs, Schools, and Singers AT HOME.
The Harp of Judah:
A Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs, Schools, Musical Conventions, Societies, and the Home Circle; Religious Worship, Choir and School Practice,
By L. O. EMERSON, Author of the "Golden Wreath," "Sabbath Harmony," Etc.
[illegible]
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES.—Ladies who would like to do their own Sewing, Hemming and Felling, [illegible]
"TWISTED LOOP STITCH"
Wilcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine
[illegible] L. CORNELL & CO'S, 133 LAKE STREET.
[illegible] HIGHEST BUSINESS INTERESTS [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO'S, 133 LAKE STREET. [illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO., 133 Lake Street.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
24 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAR CANDLES, LARD OIL,
GERMAN SOAP,
Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c.
CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.
☞ The well known article of "Mottled" German Soap continues to be made of standard quality, the most reliable Family Soap in the market. The public are cautioned against imitations of this brand.

"MOTHER WOULD COMFORT ME." BY CHARLES CARROLL SAWYER. [illegible]
I Dreamed My Boy Was Home Again, [illegible] CHAS. CARROLL SAWYER. [illegible] Sawyer & Thompson.

[illegible] HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, Digestive Organs and Glandular System. [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?
CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM Distinguished Clergymen:
REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, [illegible]
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: [illegible]
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: [illegible]
REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored MY GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR."
J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tennessee: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color."
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. [illegible] HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street, New York City.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. MISS C. ALICE BAKER, Having graduated at the Boston Normal Institute for Physical Education, will open, On the 1st of October, A Gymnasium for Ladies & Children, [illegible]
Terms—Per Quarter of Ten Weeks, Two Lessons each Week, $6.00.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
JAMES H. HOES,
117 LAKE ST.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Silver Ware and Solid Gold Jewelry,
[illegible] French Fans, Opera Glasses, Card Cases, Port Monnaies, Bronze and Parian Vases, Statuary, Parlor Clocks, Epergne Stands, and various other articles. Silver Ware and Diamond Work made to order. [illegible] CHRONOMETER and LEVER WATCHES, [illegible] JAS. H. HOES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of all sizes, Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

SALT— G. A. SALT [illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the County of Cook, are requested to present them on or before the 14th day of September next. L. P. HILLIARD, Clerk.

FOR PRESERVING PEACHES USE THE Lyman Self-Sealing Jar. For sale by the dozen or gross. THOS. P. BYRNE, 173 Lake st.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing [illegible] JONES & SMALL. Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1863.

JONES & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, Blank Book Manufacturers, AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS. 122 Lake Street, Chicago.

THE ATTENTION OF PACKERS, [illegible] $2,500 TO 3,500 [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of [illegible]

[illegible] In Costume of 1776. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] THE LION OF ST. MARC; [illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. [illegible] Museum open Day and Evening, From 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children, [illegible] A NEW FEATURE. Introduction of a beautiful AQUARIA with a variety of LIVING FISHES! LIVING FISHES! 50,000 CURIOSITIES! Gallery of Paintings, Cosmoramas, Mosaics, Beautiful Stereoscopes. THE GREAT ZEUGLODON NINETY-SIX FEET LONG. Relics, Indian and Oriental Wonders, to be seen AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND EVENING.

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN. To accommodate the general desire to see the Great Peach Orchards, The favorite Steamer Lady Franklin, CAPT. IRA HINCKLEY, Will on and after September 7th, make DAILY TRIPS (Sundays excepted), leaving the Dock [illegible] at 10 A. M. Excellent arrangements for pleasure parties. [illegible] J. B. KING.

GRAND EXCURSION VIA Vermont Central AND GRAND TRUNK LINE. Chicago to Boston and return, $22.50. [illegible] CHAS. W. BLANCHARD, Traveling Ag't, Chicago. [illegible] Gen. Ag't, Boston.

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING. H. ALEXANDER, 109 Dearborn st., Will sell on THURSDAY MORNING, [illegible] The attention of dealers is invited.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 10 A. M. promptly. [illegible] PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. CATALOGUE SALE OF 90 Crates of Best White Crockery and C. C. Ware, AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. HOLD REGULAR SALES [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, For sale at the Auction House of S. NICKERSON, [illegible] S. NICKERSON.

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS. [illegible]

I AM PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS [illegible] I Make But Fine Flowers. MRS. BUCKLEY, [illegible] Chicago.

Announcement for 1863-4.

THE ACADEMY

The Best in the Country

[illegible]

J. A. SMITH, Secretary.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE**—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, [illegible] Philadelphia. [illegible]

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

**S. G. SANGER'S SELECT** CLASSICAL SCHOOL. [illegible] Boys from 10 to 14 years of age desired. [illegible]

**MR. QUACKENBOS,** (Professor of Greek in the University of the Lake of the city), will open a school for the

**Instruction of Young Gentlemen**

in all the branches of English and Classical education and in modern languages. [illegible]

**SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—The subscriber, who has had several years experience in conducting female Seminaries, proposes to open, on the first Monday of September, [illegible] a Select School for a limited number of pupils, at his residence, 137 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible] N. F. TUCK.

**CHICAGO ACADEMY.**—The Eighth Year of this School for Young Ladies, Misses LANE and BAKER, Principals, will begin on

**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST,**

At the School House, [illegible] Wabash Avenue. A

**Course of Gymnastics,**

According to Dr. Dio Lewis' new system, taught by a graduate of the Normal School of Physical Education, will be included in the tuition.

**IMMANUEL HALL,**

NEAR CHICAGO.

**Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D. D.**

RECTOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A Family School for Boys, and Academy for Young Gentlemen, designed to fit them for College, or for business in general; [illegible]

For terms address the Rector, Post Office Box [illegible] Chicago.

**THE MISSES STEVENS'** School for young Ladies and Misses, 63 THIRD AVENUE. [illegible]

**THE CHICAGO SEMINARY** FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 Cass street, North Side. [illegible]

**TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.** [illegible] JOHN H. WILLARD. [illegible]

**DEARBORN SEMINARY,** DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

**ACADEMY OF LAKE FOREST** UNIVERSITY, at Lake Forest, Ill. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES**

**5-20 LOAN**

RECEIVED BY

**A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers,**

Southwest corner of CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.

**VERMILYE & CO.,**

BANKERS,

**No. 44 Wall St., New York,**

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH

**U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS**

[illegible]

VERMILYE & CO.

**GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.**

Successors to J. W. DREXEL & CO.

43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

DREXEL & CO. New York. DREXEL & CO. Philadelphia.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.**—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

[illegible]

**RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,**

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

**THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.**

39 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

[illegible]

**A CARD.**

**The Marine Company of Chicago.**

NEW CASH CAPITAL.

[illegible]

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

[illegible]

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF** TALLOW, LARD, [illegible]

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

# THE GREAT GATHERING AT SPRINGFIELD.

## Speeches of Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Gov. Lane.

### SPEECH OF JUDGE TRUMBULL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: After the very able and eloquent speeches of my friends Gen. Oglesby and Gov. Lane, and after having occupied your positions about this stand for more than four hours, I shall not attempt to detain you for any great length of time. Many things have occurred during the war, of which Illinoisans have a right to be proud. We are proud of our President, Abraham Lincoln, who has already done so much for the preservation of the Government and for human freedom, and if he can bring the war to a successful issue, saving the Constitution and the Union unimpaired, and giving freedom to every slave in the land, his name will go down to posterity second to none on the page of history. We are proud of our patriotic Governor, Richard Yates, whose activity and zeal have placed Illinois in the front rank of loyal States. We are proud of our Illinois Generals, Grant, Oglesby, McClernand, Prentiss, Palmer, Logan and others, whose names I am afraid to attempt to enumerate, lest I should omit some. They are all known to you, and all have done honor to the State. We are prouder still of the one hundred and fifty thousand patriot soldiers, who have gone voluntarily to the war; whose strong arms and stout hearts have contributed so largely to the glorious successes of the Southwest; but we are prouder than all that the great mass of the people of the State, as evidenced by this vast assemblage here to-day, are loyal and true to the Government. I wish I was able to speak in a voice that should reach every soldier of Illinois in the field, and tell them of the thousands and tens of thousands of their fellow-citizens convened here to-day, resolved to sustain them, to fill up the ranks of the army, and stand by the Government till its authority is recognized and respected in every part of the Republic.

I shall not go into the history of the rebellion; its cause, or want of cause rather. It exists, and you have to-day been warned of the difficulties which surround us. There is, in my judgment, but one way to overcome these difficulties, and that is by whipping the rebels and that speedily. Is there danger of foreign complications, of organized opposition to law in the loyal States, of financial difficulties, of the assumption of unauthorized powers on the part of those in authority, whip the rebels and all will come right. This is the sovereign remedy for all the evils of the country. Does any one fear the consequences to result from the organization of parties for the Presidential contest of next year, and in my judgment great apprehension is to be felt at such organizations in the present condition of the country—the remedy is to whip the rebels before that period arrives. When the war commenced there was no division of sentiment in the North; all were for prosecuting it to a successful termination, and appointments were, and still are, made in the military service irrespective of party, though it has so happened that a large majority of the high military appointments have been conferred upon persons who did not agree practically with the Administration. Within the last year and a half a party has been organized, appropriating to itself the honored name of Democrat, whose object is to obtain political power. I speak now of the organization, not of the hundreds of thousands of Democrats who support the Government, many of whom have joined the army. I speak not of them. I am sorry to say they do not control the Democratic organization in Illinois nor in the other States; but I speak of those who are ready to sacrifice their country for political aggrandizement, and think I can tell you how they expect to succeed. They know that they could not long retain power in a northern Republic, hence they are not, as a party, though there are doubtless exceptions, for a division of the Union. They want the aid of the South to help them retain political power when once achieved, and control the Government. They hope to succeed by bringing the war into the next political canvass. Of course they are opposed to an energetic prosecution of the war, lest it should be closed before that period. They will not as a party come out in open hostility to the Government, because this would throw off the disguise by which they expect to deceive many well meaning Democrats, and would subject them to the penalties of the law, to be dealt with as traitors; but they will do all they can to thwart the measures of the Government and prolong the war, without subjecting themselves to the penalty of the law. If they can succeed in thus protracting the war, they will not hesitate a year from this time to charge on the Administration that it has shown itself incompetent to carry on the war, subdue the rebellion and save the country. If by such charges, and appeals to the people to place the Government in the hands of men who will bring the war to a close, and save the Constitution and the Union, they should succeed in carrying the next Presidential election, what have we to expect but that a most disgraceful and humiliating peace would follow. A surrender, in part, of the Government to the control of the rebels who have been warring four years to destroy it. [A voice: "They can't do it."] Your saying so will not prevent it. If they have a majority, and beat you at the election, how will you help it? I want to warn you of the danger which is ahead, if this war is protracted through this Administration. If such a terrible calamity should befall the country as to have its Government fall into the hands of the men now controlling the so-called Democratic organization with the war unended, I verily believe they would consent to make terms with the rebel States, not only by receiving them back into the Union with all the rights and privileges they ever had, with indemnity for the loss of slaves occasioned by their rebellion, and with new guarantees for the protection of slavery in the future. How is the hazard of such a calamity to be avoided? I answer, by closing the war during the present Administration, which, with a proper use of the means in our hands, may be done. I have full faith that the friends of the Constitution and the Union can defeat the rebels in arms, and their sympathizers at the polls, but when the former is done there will be no contest with the latter. To bring the war to a speedy close, we must execute the law against the rebels. Let our armies, as they march into rebel territory, execute the Confiscation act by taking the property of every rebel, and freeing his slaves, as the law provides and makes it their duty to do. Let the property seized be sold to any Union man, white or black, who will take and use it. Then the same region of country will not have to be conquered twice over. To make the war short, it must be made terrible to the enemies of the country. Nor is this cruelty, for the decree of the loyal people of America has gone forth that this rebellion must and shall be suppressed, and the sooner it is done, the less blood and treasure will be required. The rebels once thoroughly whipped and subdued, there will be no trouble from the Copperheads North. I think I understand them. They are watching every act of the Government, hoping it will do something which will give them an advantage before the people. Just now they are clamoring for freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and making much ado about the great right of personal liberty. A few years ago, when persons were mobbed and murdered in Texas, Alabama and other States for expressing their opinions on the subject of slavery, these men made no objection that the freedom of speech and the press and the rights of the citizen were interfered with, but thought the treatment good enough for Abolitionists. Not only so, they denied that any one had a right to discuss the question of slavery even in the free States. Now in the midst of a great war, when the existence of the nation is at stake, they would make an encroachment upon these great rights, the occasion of an attack on the Government, and seek to raise that issue before the people. I do not propose to let them make any such issue on me. I will not abandon the great rights of personal liberty, of free speech and a free press, because they may turn traitors. The Constitution and the laws give all the powers necessary to be exercised against traitors in arms or their sympathizers [illegible]

[illegible]

In conclusion I have only to say that the [illegible]

FELLOW CITIZENS: [illegible]

I feel too [illegible] armed by [illegible] You have met [illegible] in the history of the country. [illegible] state upon the [illegible] in human history. You are to-day fighting the battles for all coming ages. You are the torch bearers in the grand march of human civilization. What, then, is the great issue to which your attention is directed? None other than this: shall this country live or shall it die? I believe, as I believe in God above and in my own existence, it shall live. [Cheers.]

About three years ago, when the voice of discussion and discord was allowed all over the loyal States, before the war commenced—these questions were proper to be considered and discussed; but when war was waged against the Government of the country, when a ship, [illegible] upon the errand of mercy, to relieve a starving garrison of men, was fired upon—from that hour there were and could be but two parties in the country—patriots and traitors—no other party. Prior to the commencement of the rebellion the Democratic party was in existence; but immediately after the fire upon Sumter, they fell to the earth as dead men, and arose patriots, with the glory of a new baptism shining upon their brows. But, fellow citizens, what were the causes which produced this sudden and great calamity all over the country? You are told that the slave interest was in danger. I, too, am a native of a Southern State (Kentucky). I glory in that country, as it was illustrious in times past, and in the eloquence of our peerless orators who carried us safely through all our struggles, and my party sleeps to-day in the grave of Henry Clay, [cheers,] never to be revived until the common flag of the whole country shall have asserted its supremacy all over the nation. But not Whigs alone have revived this controversy—Democrats—true Democrats have filled the ranks of your army. I know that you have them by scores in Illinois. Grant, Logan, and McClernand were distinguished Democrats. In love of country, for the time being, they forget they are Democrats. Democratic and Republican soldiers have a common cause in the great cause of humanity and free institutions. Democratic and Republican soldiers have shared the perils of the midnight bivouac. They slept in the same tent—the same blanket—and their bones rest in the same grave. You will find many of such Democrats in the army—those who followed the standard of General Jackson—when Democracy meant liberty all over the world. [Cheers.] O Jackson men of Sangamon county, do you remember how his name stirred your hearts in times gone by, like the bugle blast of the battle, speaking to you in the memorable and never to be forgotten words—"The Union, the Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." [Cheers.] I speak to you to-day from no party platform. I stand upon a higher platform. This is a question of the cause which we love and not of petty party struggles—by which party supremacy shall be lost or won.

The pretence that was made for declaring war against the Government of the United States was that the "peculiar institution" was endangered by the election of a Republican President. Now one word about the falsehood of that position—You recollect the theory of our Government and the constitutional privileges on the subject of slavery. Therefore, how could their institution be affected by the election of a Republican President. In addition to the provisions of the Constitution, Congress had passed a resolution so that there should be no pretence of Republicans to interfere with slavery in any of the slave States. Slavery was never more secure than when the rebellion commenced.

My opinions upon the subject of slavery were simply these: I was willing to abide by every Constitutional enactment upon the subject of slavery. Every one of these Constitutional rights were given to the South without reserve. What rights have rebels now? They have now two rights. The legal right to be hanged here on earth, and the divine right to be damned hereafter. [Cheers and laughter.] No one had any purpose for interfering with slavery in the slaves States—but in their madness and folly they were not content until they had thrown off the arm strong enough to protect them, and this Government and Constitution of the United States.

I look upon the extinction of slavery to-day as a fixed fact, and I am not melancholy over its fate. That they have themselves brought about; they have been the cause of the abolition of slavery in the slave States. No power can now resist it. The hand of Omnipotence is upon it. I question how public men in the South can be so blind on the subject, and I am truly at a loss to conceive a motive for Northern men, born and reared here, who have seen the triumph of liberty, living as God intended they should live, to become advocates of the rebellion and slavery.

But, fellow citizens, at the beginning of this rebellion, all our differences of public sentiment became united in the prosecution of the war. The President calls for 75,000, 300,000 and 500,000 men, and the people have nobly responded, and in the whole history of the world and of all mankind there is not so proud a spectacle as this rebellion being carried on for two years by voluntary enlistment—more than a million of these willing offerings upon the bloody altar of this God-accursed rebellion—a rebellion carrying desolation to every home and hearthstone—and yet the people are willing to fight on, until the Union shall be preserved and the Constitution saved. Why is it, then, that the enemies of the Government can now so boldly say in their papers that their only hope now is from a division of public sentiment at the North? Upon the aid and comfort of these shoddy patriots who make continual warfare against all that the Administration does or proposes to do. I know something of these men in our State. Utterly regardless of party, having but one common interest, it was the same in Indiana as everywhere else in the north. The whole people were a unit until in the summer of 1862. At Washington the Democrats erected a party platform and asked the people all over the country to rally to it, intent only upon saving their party. They have no other object, no other end in view. I have no ambition. I have never desired office, and now visions of glory flit less palpably before me. I say to-day, that it not loyal to the Union. That is the only hope I have for the safety of the country.

The nation is in peril—the life of the nation is at stake. These red, bloody handed traitors have their fingers at the throat of the Government. Shall the Government live or shall it die? What part do you propose to take in this great controversy? If you wish to serve the country in this hour of her peril abide by the Union and by the laws, not in a spirit of complaining and whining, but in a generous and trusting spirit. Be faithful and true—trust each other—trust yourselves—trust the President, trust in your generals—and, above all, trust in God above us. There is too much fault-finding. The successes of your army have not at all times seemed to keep pace with the just expectations or impatience of the people. I have shared all of this impatience myself—but when I see how much has been accomplished—and when I understand and see the difficulties, I still trust in the good cause. It is idle for me to admonish you of your duty. Your history has told that, and I have had a just pride in the triumph of Illinois soldiers. If you find braver patriots, braver soldiers than there are in Illinois, you will have to come over to the Hoosier State to find them. [Cheers and laughter.]

### Maury on the Peace Movement.

M. F. Maury, the rebel agent in England, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he thus gives his views of the Peace movement. After enumerating the prospects of the South, he says:

Other agents have to be called into play. What are they? Let us inquire. They are, divisions in the camp of the enemy, dissensions among the people of the North. There is already a peace party there. All the embarrassments with which that party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party in the North, operate directly as so much aid [illegible]

**PORTABLE ENGINE,** second hand, [illegible]

**PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DE**[illegible]

**NIGHT SCAVENGER.**—[illegible]

**CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND** [illegible]

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RAWSON & BARTLETT,

BOOTS & SHOES,

**FALL TRADE.**

**Doggett, Bassett & Hills**

**BOOTS & SHOES**

**AT WHOLESALE.**

[illegible]

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS

[illegible]

Insurance.

**HOME INSURANCE.**

**Garden City Insurance Company,**

OF CHICAGO.

Cash Capital - - - - - $200,000

Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building.

[illegible]

Board of Directors.

[illegible]

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.** of New York, [illegible] Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, $9,325,119.70.

[illegible] General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois. No. 6 Clark st., Chicago.

Real Estate.

**LANDS.**—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, [illegible] Philadelphia, by railroad [illegible] CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. [illegible]

**MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING**

**Establishment.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,**

And all descriptions of

**MILL GEARING,**

And dealers in

**OLD DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTH,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

**MILL FURNISHING.**

**The Lowest Rates Maintained.**

EDW. P. ALLIS & CO.

**JOHN GRAY,**

DEALER IN

**WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,**

**Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage,**

**Tubs, Churns, Cradles,**

**Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.**

15 FULTON AND 207 FRONT-ST.

NEW YORK.

**SALT, SALT, SALT,**

At the Agency of the

**Salt Company of Onondaga.**

Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in quantities to suit.

Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

Office 189½ South Water-st., Chicago.

E. HASKIN, Agent.

**TAR! TAR!**—Best quality of

**STOCKHOLM AND NORWAY TAR,**

In good barrels, for sale cheap by [illegible]

**TOBACCO DEALERS.**

**CASEY & CO.,**

**Wholesale Tobacco Dealers,**

17 Dearborn street, between South Water and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

**TO INVALIDS.**

**GALE BROTHERS'**

**WILD GRAPE WINE**

Is highly recommended by Physicians for its Purity and excellent Tonic Properties.

MANUFACTURED BY

**GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,**

[illegible] RANDOLPH STREET.

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**DR. SWEET'S**

**Infallible Liniment,**

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

**Every Horse Owner**

[illegible]

**CAUTION.**

[illegible]

**BROOM CORN.**—We are giving our special attention to the

**Purchase and Sale of Broom Corn.**

[illegible] Commission Merchants, [illegible] Michigan avenue, Chicago.

**BANK OF AMERICA.**—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

**REMINGTON'S**

**ARMY AND NAVY**

**REVOLVERS,**

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. [illegible]

**TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS,** and others.

**WILSON'S**

**Patent Steam Rendering Tank,**

[illegible]

THREE HUNDRED TANKS,

[illegible]

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FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

**STRYKER & CO.,**

**141 LAKE STREET**

Are now opening and will be daily receiving,

**NEW FALL GOODS,**

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| Dress Goods, | Ribbons, |
| Prints, | Embroideries, |
| Hosiery and Gloves, | Linens, |
| Cottons, | Silks, |
| Flannels, | Cloths, |

**1000 Balmoral Skirts,**

OF ALL QUALITIES.

**HOOP SKIRTS,**

OF THE BEST MAKES.

**Shawls in Great Variety.**

**Fall Styles of Cloaks,**

IN ALL QUALITIES.

A fine stock of Ladies and Gents

**Under Clothing,**

All of which will be sold low for cash.

**Call Before Purchasing**

**AT STRYKER & CO'S.**

**1863. FALL IMPORTATION.**

**EDMUND, YARD & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,**

**Silks and Fancy Dress Goods,**

617 Chesnut-St. and 616 Jayne-St.,

[illegible]

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

**HATS, CAPS,**

***FUR GOODS,***

AND

**BUFFALO ROBES,**

AT WHOLESALE.

**E. P. L. BROOM**

**50 Lake Street, Chicago.**

I have on hand and am daily receiving a large and attractive Stock of Goods in the above line, selected with great care for the fall trade, and which I offer to Country Merchants at the Lowest Prices.

**E. P. L. BROOM,**

Wholesale Dealer in

**HATS, CAPS, FURS,**

**BUFFALO ROBES, &c.**

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**H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,**

[illegible] Lake street, and [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS, FURS,**

BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES,

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[illegible]

OUR MOTTO IS

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

All orders attended to on day of receipt.

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**WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,**

[illegible] Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS,**

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Hats, Caps, Furs,
Buckskin Goods,
Buffalo and Fancy Robes,
Umbrellas,
Ladies' Hats, &c.,

[illegible]

**Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs.**

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Commission Merchants.

**ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,**

PRODUCE AND GENERAL

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[illegible] South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

**GALLOWAY & CO.**—Packers, Provision Dealers and General

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Office 190 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

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**VAN WAGENEN & CO.,**

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**WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,**

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**ALBERT MORSE & CO.,**

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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**ABIEL AKIN & CO.,**

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**GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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**PENISTON & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

Coal.

**COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!**

[illegible]

LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE,
CHESNUT
AND NUT.

[illegible]

---

BUT

**ROBACK'S are BETTER**

**Roback's Bitters.**

**Roback's Bitters.**

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**Roback's Bitters.**

**Roback's Bitters.**

**Roback's Bitters.**

**Roback's Bitters.**

**Roback's Bitters.**

**Roback's Bitters.**

[illegible]

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

**G. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.**

[illegible]

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy strengthening health restorer ever discovered. [illegible]

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate persons and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
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They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

[Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.]

GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for $3.50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

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GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

[illegible] BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and country dealers.

**LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS**

**For Females,**

Are used by thousands of ladies, and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.

**Lyon's Periodical Drops**

Are the only female remedy that can be relied on in all cases.

**Lyon's Periodical Drops**

Are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and as such, challenge the world.

USE ONLY

**Lyon's Periodical Drops**

When suppressed nature needs a regulator.

**Lyon's Periodical Drops**

Cure every time Suppression of the Menses, Leucorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Prolapsus and may always be taken with perfect safety, except when forbidden in the directions.

BUY ONLY

**Lyon's Periodical Drops**

And thereby secure relief at a trifling cost.

**Lyon's Periodical Drops**

Are prepared only by

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PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN

25,000 BOTTLES OF

**Lyon's Periodical Drops**

Have been sold in six months, and every lady is satisfied. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of their power to cure.

Price, $1 per bottle.

For sale by every Druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by

**LORD & SMITH,**

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**FRUIT JARS AND CANS.**—We have a large and complete assortment of

**FRUIT JARS,**

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BAKER & LYMAN'S Tin Cans to Solder.
HARTELL, STONE & CO'S Tin Cans to Cement.

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Hardware, Builders' Material, Nails, Butcher's Files, Warranted Edge Tools.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

[illegible]

**CHICAGO, AUGUST 29th, 1863.**

**STORAGE.**

On and after SEPTEMBER 1st, the rate of Storage at our Elevator, will be

ONE CENT PER BUSHEL,

For the first twenty days instead of two cents, as heretofore, until further notice.

ALBERT STURGES & CO.

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**HELMBOLD'S**

[illegible]

**FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,**
**FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,**
**FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,**
**FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,**
**FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU**

[illegible]

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

**HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,**
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For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: [illegible]

**ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,**

**PALLID COUNTENANCE.**

[illegible]

Highly Concentrated

**Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,**

[illegible]

**And Beautifying the Complexion.**

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

*See Medical Properties of Buchu.*

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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**PRICES:**

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

[illegible]

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

[illegible]

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,**

[illegible]

**HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.**
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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

**ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.**

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$15.00.

**GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE**

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES,

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FROM CHICAGO TO

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| NEW YORK | $15.00 |
| BOSTON | $21.00 |
| PHILADELPHIA | $15.00 |
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| PITTSBURGH | $10.50 |
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Second Class from $2.00 to $3.00 less than Above Rates.

Trains leave Union Depot, West Side:

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**TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE,"**

For Sale at the Company's Offices,

**CHICAGO.**

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W. C. CLELAND, [illegible] WM. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

**FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.**—The splendid first class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET—Capt. [illegible] Chamberlin,

[illegible]

**1863. THE 1863.**

**PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.**

[illegible] Miles Double Track.

[illegible]

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

**PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA**

[illegible] BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. [illegible]

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

**PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.**

[illegible]

**FREIGHTS.**

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

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**PROPOSALS FOR OATS.**

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. [illegible] September [illegible] 1863, [illegible]

200,000 bushels of Oats.

[illegible]

**PROPOSALS FOR**

CONSTRUCTING A

Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible]

**SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,** [illegible]

**PROPOSALS FOR** [illegible] SEWERAGE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. [illegible]

**STEAM BOILERS.**—One Locomotive [illegible]

# THE CITY.

## [illegible]rnado and Hurricane on the Upper Peninsula.

## [illegible]rful Casualty on Lake Superior.

## [illegible] of the Steamer Sunbeam with nearly thirty lives.

## [illegible]ull Details of the Disaster by the Sole Survivor.

[illegible]e referred in our last issue to a painful rumor [illegible] we then hoped had happily been set at rest, [illegible] to the loss of the steamer Sunbeam, of [illegible] city, on Lake Superior. We now learn that [illegible] earliest report, which has been fully con[illegible]ed, was brought to this city by the Northern [illegible]ght on Saturday evening, though no details [illegible] in possession of her crew. The arrival of [illegible] steamer Planet yesterday morning, however, [illegible] the certain intelligence of the disaster [illegible] full particulars, furnished by the sole survi[illegible] of the persons on board the ill-fated steamer, [illegible] foundered in a terrific gale on Lake Supe[illegible], on Friday, August [illegible]. Charles Fraser, [illegible] above referred to, being the only [illegible] spared to tell the tale of her melancholy [illegible].

[illegible] succeeding the recent oppressively [illegible] weather, the upper Peninsula and Lake Su[illegible] region was swept by a fearful hurricane, the [illegible] of which on land was terrific, uprooting [illegible] and destroying buildings in its track. We [illegible] that some of the mail routes and roads were [illegible] for several days by fallen trees. It was by [illegible] storm, whose wrath overtook her on the lake [illegible] the Sunbeam was wrecked and lost, adding [illegible] to the sad calendar of late disasters, in a [illegible] whose violence surpassed the experience of [illegible] oldest observer of weather phenomena in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] could not resist the temptation of a sail, and, against the expostulations of a little daughter of [illegible] Edwards, who was one of the party, entered the boat and pushed from the shore. A violent wind carried them out into the lake, where becoming alarmed, in their frantic efforts to get back to the shore, the boat was capsized, and all disappeared quickly from view.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. Mary Williams, a widow lady, aged [illegible] years, was found dead in her bed, at the residence of Dr. L. D. Boone, in Waukegan, where she was employed as a seamstress. She retired the night before in apparently usually good health. A coroners' jury impanelled found that her death was occasioned by disease of the heart.

Some nights since a man entered the grapery of George Armour, Esq., in Waukegan, and destroyed his extensive stock of vines. The rascal wound up his despicable and atrocious operations by stealing a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Armour. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator of the act, or the cause which prompted it.

### The Times and the Police.

The Copperhead concern in its endeavors to create a little enthusiasm among its law breaking patrons, has latterly taken to abusing the police authorities. The Copperhead Justices who grant the warrants upon which arrests are made, are their friends, and so are the dregs and scum of our city population, the class most affected by a conscientious discharge of duty on the part of the officers. The public understand that this sudden outbreak of indignation, by the Copperhead concern, at the invasion of the "rights" of the dear people is a shrewd dodge to catch votes and patronage. Every man who is an habitual violator of the law can vote, and every abandoned woman has influence with her not less abandoned male associates, and can induce them to vote as their masters indicate. Therefore, it upholds the law breaker, and its righteous indignation is moved if frail women be not allowed to prosecute their infamous calling unmolested. This is the secret of the Times' opposition to the police authorities—its abandoned friends are not allowed to violate the law with impunity.

### North Star Mission and the Missionaries.

Upwards of six hundred and fifty were present at the North Star Mission last Sabbath to hear Mrs. Vinton. At the close of a brief but thrilling and interesting account of her thirty years missionary life in India, a collection was taken up, amounting to seventy dollars, which has since [illegible]

[illegible]

### Vegetables for the Soldiers.

[illegible]

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## PROMISSORY NOTES AND OTHER NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

## DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN AND THE COMMUNITY GENERALLY.

We commence, this morning, the publication of a summary of all the important cases on negotiable instruments which have been decided by the Supreme Court of this State. The whole business community will find this summary replete with matters of great practical interest and importance, and to those who have recently taken up their residence among us, it will be invaluable. We are permitted to take it from the manuscript brief prepared and used by Mr. Bonney in the litigation known as the Sherman House cases, many of which were on promissory notes:

Smith, &c. v. Bridges, Bre. 2.—No particular form is necessary to make a promissory note, but it must show an undertaking to pay, and there must, among other things, be a payee.

Mason v. Wash, &c., Bre. 16.—Our act of Negotiable Instruments is different from the statute of Anne, and requires a different construction. In this State, an indorser of a promissory note is not liable, unless the maker has been prosecuted to execution, returned no property found, or is proved to have been insolvent.

Thompson v. Armstrong, Bre. 23.—A note for the payment of a certain sum of money, in pork, at a stipulated price, is assignable. Suit must be commenced at the first term after maturity of the note. Insolvency of the maker will excuse the bringing of suit.

Duncan v. Morrison, et al., Bre. 113.—A mistake in drawing a promissory note, cannot be set up against an innocent indorsee.

Mayo v. Chenowith, Bre. 155.—No action can be [illegible]

[illegible] failure of consideration, by non-performance of an agreement upon which the notes were given.

[illegible] v. [illegible], 2 Scam. [illegible]—Note for purchase price of land, and defective plea of want of title.

Clifford v. Keating, [illegible] Scam. [illegible]—1. The right to assign the legal title to a promissory note is not a common law right, but depends wholly upon the statute.

2. The last assignee of a promissory note may have the benefit of each and every assignment thereof. Each assignor is liable, not only to his immediate assignee, but to every subsequent one.

Adams v. Woolbridge, 3 Scam. [illegible]—The only defences which the statute allows to an action, on a promissory note in favor of a bona fide assignee, who took the note before maturity, are:

1. Fraud and circumvention in obtaining the making or executing of the note.

2. That the note was given for money won by gaming, or playing at cards or other games.

Abrams et al. v. Camp, 3 Scam. [illegible]—1. A note given for money won at cards is void.

2. A witness was permitted to refuse to testify touching the consideration of such note, on the ground that he would criminate himself.

Hancock v. Hodgson, 3 Scam., [illegible].—1.—A note given as collateral security for a pre-existing debt is founded on a sufficient consideration.

2. An agreement to postpone a sale of mortgaged premises is a good consideration for a promissory note.

3. A plea of usury should state specifically the amount forborne, the time of forbearance, and how much was paid, or agreed to be given therefor.

4. To constitute usury, there must be a borrowing and lending of money, or the forbearance of a pre-existing debt.

Doyle et al. v. Knapp, 3 Scam., [illegible].—A case of want and failure of consideration.

Hilborn v. Artus et al., 3 Scam., [illegible].—1.—Under our statute, a note payable to a person or bearer, cannot be transferred or assigned by delivery only, so as to authorize the holder to sue in his own name. There is but one way in which he can do so, and that is by virtue of an assignment endorsed on the note itself.

2. A temporary absence of the maker of a note from the State does not make the assignor liable; but he will be liable, if the maker be absent when suit ought to be commenced against him, which is at the first term after maturity of the note.

3. The statute does not require notice of non-payment to be given to the assignor.

Bland v. The People, 3 Scam., [illegible].—The use of this "Promist" for the word "Promised" is not material.

Greathouse v. Kipp, 3 Scam., [illegible].—Theolia H. H. Kipp brought suit, and offered a note payable to T. H. H. Kipp. Possession of the note was [illegible]

[illegible]

### The Lawrence Relief Fund.

[illegible]

### Arrivals at the Soldiers' Home.

[illegible]

### THE OPENING OF THE COURTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but to what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of diseases enumerated in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press, which have been quoted in his card, speak "volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet, and observant practitioner."

Dr. James' reputation is unbounded, and is extensive from the Lakes to the Gulf. His recommendations are from the highest sources—from men of medical eminence, of medical colleges and hospitals, and from the almost entire press of the South. Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph st., between State and Dearborn streets—where he may be found from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. All consultations inviolable.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, 1863.

For Monday, business has been unusually active. Money seemed to be wanted for all sorts of transactions, and for the first time for months past, some of the banks report it really close. The demand for currency has been so pressing that bank drafts on New York at sight have been freely offered on the street at par. Bank customers, however, as yet, can get all the money they want for legitimate business purposes.

The Exchange market is flat. Customers only could get par for it, and the selling rate, was quite uniform at ¾. We presume that even from that figure concessions were sometimes made. The market is shaping exactly as we predicted—currency scarce—exchange a drug.

There has been considerable activity in the Gold market. Private dispatches made the New York rates as follows: [illegible], closing at [illegible]. The range here was [illegible], the lower figure towards the close. Brokers are shy on a falling market.

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

# CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible] tons Bran on track at $[illegible].

WHEAT—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market active and steady. Sales: Winter—[illegible] bu No. 1 Red in store at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu No. 2 red in store at [illegible]c; [illegible] Spring—[illegible] bu No. 1 Spring at [illegible]c; [illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market more active and a shade better. Sales: [illegible] prime White Mixed afloat at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu Yellow Mixed afloat at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu High Mixed afloat at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu River and Canal Mixed afloat at [illegible]c; [illegible] Yellow Corn in store at [illegible]; [illegible] bu White Corn in store at [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market more active and a shade better. Sales: [illegible] bu No. 1 Oats in store at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu No. 2 Oats in store at [illegible]c.

RYE—Received, [illegible] bu. Market active. Sales: [illegible] bu No. 1 in store at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu No. 1 in store at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu do at [illegible]c.

BARLEY—Received, [illegible] bu. Market less active and prices irregular. Sales: [illegible] bu No. 2 Barley in store at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu do at [illegible]c; [illegible] bu do at [illegible]c. By Sample: [illegible] bags prime at $1.[illegible] on track; [illegible] bu good at $1.[illegible] del.

ALCOHOL—Advanced 1c—closing at [illegible] per gallon.

ASHES—Pots dull and entirely nominal at [illegible]c. [illegible], in tin cans, steady at [illegible]c.

BUTTER—Supply fair and demand good. Sales: [illegible] firkins fair shipping at 14c; [illegible] jars Choice Dairy at 17c; [illegible] do at 16c. We quote:

Choice Dairy, in crocks and tubs..........[illegible]

Shipping Butter, in firkins..........[illegible]

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $[illegible].

BAGGING—[illegible] second-hand sacks [illegible], at [illegible]

BEESWAX—Nominal at [illegible]c ♯ lb.

BROOM CORN—There is very little doing, and the market nominal at [illegible].

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs are in fair de[illegible]

[illegible]

# MARINE NEWS.

## PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Prop Free State, Averill, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead.

Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour, 750 pigs lead.

Prop Lucy Franklin, Hinckley, St. Joseph.

Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.

Bark Jane Bell, Monroe, Buffalo, 22,000 bus corn.

Bark Levi Rusel, Flint, Buffalo, 27,000 bus corn.

Schr Uncle Sam, McIntyre, Buffalo, 14,000 bus wheat.

Schr Eveline Bates, Peterson, Buffalo, 14,000 bus wheat.

Schr Alvin Bronson, McAuley, Buffalo, 11,500 bus barley.

Schr Dane, Irwin, Buffalo, 18,000 bus corn.

Schr Racer, Bryan, Buffalo, 19,500 bus corn.

### ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 7, 1863.

CLEARED.

Gen Grant, Lasalle, 90,000 ft lumber.

Elizabeth, Lockport.

Imperial, Lockport.

Montauk, Lockport.

American Star, Lasalle, 845,000 ft lumber, 45,000 shingles, 340 cubic ft timber.

ARRIVED.

Stars and Stripes, Morris, 2,500 bu corn.

Gen. Bosecrans, Ottawa, 7,000 bu oats, 900 bu corn.

Atlantic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.

Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.

Boston, Utica, 5,500 bu corn.

Aetna, Lasalle, 5,500 bu corn.

Walter Smith, Athens, 70 yds rubble stone.

H G Loomis, Athens, 90 yds rubble stone.

### MARINE NEWS.

ON THE FLATS.—The schooner Grace Murray got aground on St. Clair Flats, on Thursday last, and while being pulled off by a tug had her yawl boat smashed.

VESSEL ASHORE ON LAKE HURON.—Capt. Pease, of the propeller Fountain City, reports a large, black, three-master schooner ashore on the Middle Island, Lake Huron.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 7, 1863.

UP—Prop. Canada; bark Waverly.

DOWN—Props. Idaho, Pittsburg, Mayflower; schrs. Whaling, Walrus, Eleanor, Baker, Wanderer, Arrow, Queen City, Courtright, Holt, Senator, Montezuma, Hinckley.

The steamer Sunbeam is lost, in Lake Superior. All lost except one of the wheelsmen.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Liggett, Mr. LEON ANDREWS and Miss LIZZY LANG, both of this city.

## DIED.

In this city, of dysentery, Sept. 6th, Mrs. HANNAH S. WELD, aged 70 years.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. Arthur Swazey, No. 3 South Sheldon street, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this city, at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, Sept. 7th, GIDEON WESTBROOK, aged 63 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, [illegible] South Franklin street, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

In this city, Sunday morning, GEORGE EDWARD, youngest son of A. B. and M. F. Case, aged two years and five months.

"He is not lost, but gone before."

In this city, on the 4th inst., of hemorrage of the bowels, TAYLOR H. GWATHMEY, aged 19 years.

Louisville papers please copy.

At his residence, in Elgin, Ill., on the morning of September 7th, at 4:30 A. M., ANDREW SCHALLER, one of Chicago's oldest citizens.

Funeral services from the residence of John Schmidt, 172 North LaSalle street, on September 9th, at 2 P. M.

At Waukegan, Ill., on Sunday, the 6th inst., of dysentery, FREDERICK EDWARD, only child of Nathaniel G. and Etta F. Tucker, aged 5 months and 11 days.

Funeral to-day (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of James Graham, 10 East Adams street. Friends are invited to attend.

At Yazoo City, Aug. 9th, on board the U. S. Steamer [illegible], after a brief illness of congestion of the lungs, while in the service of his country, Ensign GEORGE S. WEST, aged 21 years, formerly of Cincinnati. Son-in-law of Willard Meacham, Esq. of this city.

[illegible] County, N. Y., papers please copy.

## Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence.—A small soldier boy about (5⅞), eighty-seven and a half years old, is desirous of opening correspondence with any number of good looking and accomplished young ladies, with a view to fun, love and friendship. Photos exchanged if desirable. Address MILOR BRODSIE, 1st Battalion Pioneer Brigade, Stevenson, Alabama.

## To Rent.

TO RENT—A neat two story Frame House, seven rooms, piazza, fire grate, folding doors, shade trees, &c. Location No. 11 Paine Place. Terms, $15 per month, all cash down, possession given. Small family. Some furniture for sale if wanted. Room No. 12, 118 Clark street.

TO RENT—A furnished room for Millinery, and at the present time doing quite an extensive business. One of the finest locations on Lake street. Address, in three days, "M K," Post Office Box [illegible].

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A Store on the cor[illegible]

TO RENT—Or a Lights & Bri[illegible]

## Strayed.

STRAYED or STOLEN—On or [illegible]

HORSE STRAYED—One large [illegible]

CAUTION—All persons are c[illegible]

WANTED—To any one who [illegible] at the Piano Fa[illegible] for money in exchange.

WANTED—To exchange [illegible] carved [illegible] new or good [illegible] Grocer's Wagon. Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Immediately, five Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers, for which the highest wages will be paid, at [illegible] Lake street. SEAVEY & CO.

WANTED—To Tailors. Wanted situation as Cutter, by a person of experience in all the departments of the trade, and who can give good reference as to ability and character. Leave name and number at this office, addressed to G. CHARLES.

WANTED—A stout boy, 16 to 18 years old. Apply at [illegible] West Adams street.

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address Box [illegible], Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A qualified Prescription Drug Clerk. Address P. O. Box [illegible], stating name, references and particulars.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, with furnished rooms, preferred on South Side, east of State street, or pleasantly located on the North Side. Please address Box [illegible], Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a young lady, a situation in a private family to do plain sewing. Understands running a Sewing Machine. Wages but so much of an object as a good home. Please address "L M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Boy to attend store. None need apply less than fourteen years of age, at [illegible] Lake street, 2d story.

WANTED—A German, Swedish or Norwegian Girl, to do the work of a small family. Good references required. Apply at northwest corner of Halsted and Hubbard street, West Side.

WANTED—By a Miller, a situation to take charge of a Merchant Flour Mill, or would rent a small Mill, or run one on shares of the profits. Has had long experience. [illegible] permitted to refer to G. Kendall & Son, 114 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Good first-rate land near Cedar Falls, Iowa, for sale, and also some to lease on reasonable terms. Also, a working partner, with from $[illegible] to $1,000, in a grocery. For further particulars address "J F H," Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Board in a private family for a gentleman and his wife, with the privileges of a home, (furnished or unfurnished rooms) at a moderate price, on or about the 15th inst. Must be on the South or West Side, convenient to the city cars. Reference exchanged. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—A willing, active, young man, 16 to 18 years old, who can milk a cow, attend a horse and buggy, and do chores about a house and premises. Good character indispensable. Wages, $10 per month, with board and lodging in the house. Address Box [illegible], Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Wood Work Machinist. A man who is capable of running circular saws and light wood work machinery, to take charge of a Box Manufactory and other general work. To a suitable man steady employment and good wages will be given. None need apply unless fully acquainted with the business. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 114 Ohio street.

WANTED—Immediately, men who wish to engage in a legitimate business, are invited to call at [illegible] Dearborn street and examine some of the most important new inventions of the [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a [illegible]

WANTED—Situations procured [illegible]

WANTED—An Intelligent Ge[illegible]

WANTED—By a young lady, [illegible]

WANTED—A Book Keeper's [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange unim[illegible]

WANTED—50 feet of glass [illegible]

WANTED—Upholsterer. O[illegible]

WANTED—To rent a genteel [illegible]

WANTED—500 more Agents [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow on a lo[illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machines) [illegible]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class Hotel [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fix[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fix[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Buggy Team [illegible]

FOR SALE—Valuable City Prop[illegible]

FOR SALE—An Hotel [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap, an in[illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Portable Steam [illegible]

FOR SALE—The cheapest Farm [illegible]

## Lost.

LOST—Between the Post Office [illegible]

LOST—$25 Reward. Mysterious[illegible]

LOST—On Sunday evening, be[illegible]

LOST—A small white Poodle Slut [illegible]

REWARD.—Liberal reward [illegible]

## Found.

FOUND—On South Clark street [illegible]

FOUND—On the corner of Oak [illegible]

FOUND—Taken up on Saturday [illegible]

## Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant front [illegible]

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[illegible]HICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]Y, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

[illegible] 51 Clark Street.

[illegible] THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible] per year..........$10.00

[illegible] in city, per week..........20

[illegible]

[illegible] and 1 to getter up of [illegible]..........20.00

[illegible] Registered Letters may be sent at [illegible]

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, [illegible] at one time.

There will be no deviation from the fore[illegible] of rates.

[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

# [illegible]hicago Tribune.

[illegible]DNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

## THE NEWS.

[illegible] way of Richmond we get the latest [illegible] from Charleston to Saturday and [illegible]y last, on both of which days the [illegible] say a terrific cannonade both from [illegible] and shore was going on. The same [illegible]rity refers to a repulse to a Federal [illegible]ing party at Battery Gregg on Cum[illegible] Point, on Saturday night.

[illegible] Chattanooga the two armies confront [illegible] other, and any day may bring on [illegible]tle.

[illegible] rebel guerilla parties are active in [illegible]nia, and on the Upper Potomac.

[illegible]erday was the day appointed for [illegible] great gathering of Kansas citizens at [illegible], to concert action for defence, re[illegible] and punishment of bushwhackers.

[illegible] foreign news is interesting and three [illegible] later.

[illegible] great Union Mass Meeting at Gales[illegible], Knox county, takes place to-morrow, [illegible]. It will be one of the most mark[illegible] casions that ever came off in that sec[illegible] of the State.

[illegible] war in Arkansas is giving no new [illegible], nor is it very eventful, unless we [illegible] accept the rebel dispatch as genuine [illegible]cing a Federal defeat. It is very [illegible] that knowledge of any such oc[illegible]nce would have reached us ere this [illegible] way of the river.

[illegible]ere is reason to believe that the rebel [illegible]r regarding the loss of the Vanderbilt [illegible]

## KANSAS.

[illegible]

VO[illegible]

[illegible]